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No. 2.

EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

Exports of meat products from the United States for the month of May, according to government figures just compiled, totaled in value more than 18 million dollars, compared to less than 10 million dollars for May, 1914. For the eleven months since July 1 last exports of meat and dairy products have amounted to more than 173 million dollars in value, compared to about 123 million dollars a year ago. This great increase in the face of shortened domestic production is due, of course, to European war demands.

Exports of fresh beef in May aggregated over 19 million pounds, compared to about half a million pounds a year ago. For the eleven months the total exportation has been 121 million pounds, compared to less than 6 million pounds for a like period a year ago. Of course a great portion of this is Argentine beef shipped to Europe via New York, which was recorded as imports here and later as exports from this country. Sufficient refrigerated steamer space could not be secured direct from South America, and the round-about route was used, the beef being stored here pending reshipment.

Exports of canned beef and bacon also increased largely, but lard exports are beginning to show a decrease compared to a year ago. A comparison of exports for May with a year ago is as follows:

	May, 1915.	May, 1914.
Beef, canned, lbs.	9,556,758	250,326
Beef, canned, value	\$1,235,171	\$34,247
Beef, fresh, lbs.	19,543,015	576,299
Beef, fresh, value	\$2,500,716	\$70,093
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	6,662,432	2,224,043
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$894,649	\$215,712
Oleo oil, lbs.	5,378,626	11,580,692
Oleo oil, value	\$645,599	\$1,180,712
Bacon, lbs.	35,429,453	11,612,412
Bacon, value	\$4,550,025	\$1,543,385
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	23,498,500	12,602,357
Hams and shoulders, value	\$3,169,493	\$1,787,326
Lard, lbs.	22,124,954	34,754,608
Lard, value	\$2,330,585	\$3,763,810
Neutral lard, lbs.	1,263,397	2,628,770
Neutral lard, value	\$136,658	\$282,534
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	7,390,634	3,309,268
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$711,640	\$348,216
Lard compounds, lbs.	5,219,231	4,119,319
Lard compounds, value	\$457,975	\$385,883
Total meat and dairy products, value	\$18,502,122	\$9,779,436

A comparison of exports for the eleven months is as follows:

	11 mos., 1915.	11 mos., 1914.
Beef, canned, lbs.	65,359,539	3,191,945
Beef, canned, value	\$10,708,547	\$424,375
Beef, fresh, lbs.	121,487,671	5,759,141
Beef, fresh, value	\$15,363,220	\$710,789
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	26,622,635	21,482,813
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$3,094,271	\$2,120,000
Oleo oil, lbs.	71,691,311	87,245,685
Oleo oil, value	\$8,359,725	\$9,158,806
Bacon, lbs.	304,229,561	182,017,811
Bacon, value	\$41,294,730	\$24,266,363
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	162,233,167	150,929,643
Hams and shoulders, value	\$23,435,029	\$21,700,323
Lard, lbs.	441,702,106	440,838,672
Lard, value	\$48,917,633	\$49,889,569
Neutral lard, lbs.	26,652,042	26,488,870

Neutral lard, value	\$2,856,682	\$2,993,470
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	43,925,398	43,114,452
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$4,758,701	\$4,706,379
Lard compounds, lbs.	60,613,817	50,448,239
Lard compounds, value	\$5,230,270	\$4,762,558
Total value, 11 mos.	\$173,464,588	\$122,991,077

MEAT SUPPLIES FOR HALF YEAR.

Official reports of the movement of livestock at eight principal packing points during the month of June show receipts of cattle about 24,000 head greater than in June a year ago. Hog marketing was about 92,000 head greater, while sheep and lamb receipts were 185,000 head less. For the first six months of 1915 receipts of cattle at these points were 56,000 head greater than for a like period of last year. Hog marketing was about 2 million head in excess of a year ago, and sheep and lamb receipts were nearly a million and a third less than a year ago.

A synopsis of receipts at eight chief markets for the month of June, with totals compared, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	179,027	47,657	563,705	226,039
Kansas City	94,331	5,278	211,236	116,936
Omaha	79,728	*	258,402	110,069
St. Louis	66,607	2,000	183,983	78,141
St. Joseph	29,674	2,000	143,152	33,341
Sioux City	29,521	1,331	185,496	4,294
St. Paul	32,448	13,860	166,630	11,174
Fort Worth	83,868	11,900	27,265	56,145

Tl. June, '15.	595,204	82,104	1,744,869	636,139
Tl. June, '14.	570,782	78,135	1,652,890	822,794

For the first six months of 1915 the synopsis of receipts is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,008,134	251,370	3,879,019	1,549,063
Kansas City	608,120	24,761	1,392,126	836,738
Omaha	567,511	*	1,633,919	1,039,357
St. Louis	358,204	*	1,450,986	307,996
St. Joseph	185,244	12,377	878,375	461,835
Sioux City	220,275	6,728	1,022,216	100,293
St. Paul	206,325	63,139	1,168,728	189,614
Fort Worth	389,245	53,731	236,983	271,504

Tl. 6 mos., '15.	5,542,064	412,106	11,662,352	4,756,334
Tl. 6 mos., '14.	5,485,472	418,587	9,790,156	6,096,834

A synopsis of slaughter reports for June is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	143,670	47,644	483,324	223,756
Kansas City	66,359	5,238	184,435	82,427
Omaha	60,493	*	200,457	110,069
St. Louis	47,120	*	146,033	76,798
St. Joseph	23,390	1,684	128,204	31,196
Sioux City	17,305	1,187	122,781	4,290
St. Paul	12,101	9,744	119,748	7,595
Fort Worth	36,600	8,652	21,955	27,340

Tl. June, '15.	407,068	74,149	1,406,937	563,471
Tl. June, '14.	336,565	70,618	1,426,440	747,568

A synopsis of slaughters for six months ending June, 1915, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	814,163	247,587	3,882,204	1,406,204
Kansas City	361,064	25,932	1,163,266	627,509
Omaha	327,870	*	1,265,974	810,893
St. Louis	275,218	*	854,963	289,114
St. Joseph	119,430	8,067	765,432	357,299
Sioux City	116,067	6,264	673,255	87,082
St. Paul	80,606	53,899	771,605	33,301

Tl. 6 mos., '15.	2,094,477	341,749	8,876,729	3,612,402
Tl. 6 mos., '14.	1,735,751	317,737	7,474,204	4,552,412

*Calves counted as cattle.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at chief centers at the end of June show increases in lard and pork compared to a month ago and a year ago, but there were less cut meats on hand than a month ago. A synopsis of the official reports from five centers is as follows:

	Pork, Barrels.	Lard, Tierces.	Cut Meats, Lbs.
	June 30, 1915.	May 31, 1915.	June 30, 1914.
Chicago	123,064	124,065	89,928
Kansas City	5,817	4,459	5,427
Omaha	2,777	2,608	4,238
St. Joseph	2,440	2,032	3,740
Milwaukee	15,093	12,984	12,280

Total	149,200	146,438	115,613
Chicago	281,145	231,273	186,628
Kansas City	9,613	10,706	6,804
Omaha	11,397	9,758	5,822
St. Joseph	5,475	5,960	9,834
Milwaukee	18,496	12,018	4,186

Total	326,126	269,715	213,474
Chicago	184,286,743	179,331,198	108,420,613
Kansas City	60,628,700	63,797,500	36,029,300
Omaha	65,508,217	64,672,725	38,862,042
St. Joseph	28,036,430	28,040,815	24,210,070
Milwaukee	29,201,787	27,245,821	17,137,939

FRENCH NEED EVEN MORE BEEF.

The French Chamber of Deputies last week adopted a bill authorizing the Minister of War to buy in foreign countries 100,000 head of cattle on the hoof. These are in addition to the 30,000 head already bought in the United States and the 240,000 tons of refrigerator beef contracted for. The consumption of beef has increased since the war began, it being estimated at 36,000 tons for refugees and 250,000 tons for soldiers. The high cost of living in France was discussed during the debate on the bill, the speakers urging in particular the adoption of measures against the increased price of meat.

EXPORTS OF OLEOMARGARINE.

Increase in exportation of oleomargarine from the United States, due to increased foreign demand and decreased production abroad because of the war, is shown in export figures. For the ten months ending with April, 1915, our exports of oleomargarine totaled 3,895,949 lbs., compared to 2,170,370 lbs. for a similar period a year ago. Exports for March alone were 1,342,333 lbs., compared to 221,600 lbs. in March of last year. Exports for April were 688,436 lbs., compared to 152,425 lbs. a year ago. This indicates very large foreign shipments, particularly in recent months.

MEAT INSPECTION AND PACKING SANITATION

How the Federal Service Supervises Work in Meat Plants

By George H. Shaw, Sanitary Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.*

With the increase in urban population and the growth of specialization in the various industries have come new problems. Not the least important of these is the problem of properly protecting and safeguarding the meat supply of the country. In the early days before the present concentration of the packinghouse industry in a few large centers, the individual usually raised and slaughtered the meat for his family and was thus independent of outside sources.

But with modern business methods he has become dependent for his supply on the large packinghouse centers, and must, therefore, rely upon government, State or municipal inspection to determine whether the meats prepared at these centers are wholesome and fit for human food. It is the purpose of this paper to describe briefly that part of the work of inspection performed by the Federal Government, as well as the sanitary conditions in the packinghouses which prepare meat food products under government supervision.

The first meat-inspection laws passed by Congress were not sufficiently broad to give the Department of Agriculture adequate control over the interstate meat industry. The original law, that of August, 1890, provided only for the inspection of meats for export. This was followed by the law of March, 1891, which provided for the inspection of live cattle, hogs and the carcasses and products thereof, but gave no control over the sanitary conditions in packinghouses or authority to prevent the transportation from one State or Territory to another or to any foreign countries of condemned carcasses or parts of carcasses.

The amendment of 1895, although it corrected this latter deficiency, failed to provide other needed legislation. It will be seen, therefore, that the Department of Agriculture had but limited supervision over the meat industry during the period previous to the passage of the law of 1906, and was without authority to make regulations that were considered necessary.

The Meat Inspection Law of June 30, 1906, now in force, corrected many of the deficiencies of previous laws. This enactment was largely brought about by the agitation of 1906, which directed public attention to the inadequacy of existing meat inspection legislation. The criticisms, given considerable publicity at that time, related almost wholly to canned and prepared meats, the use of preservatives and the insanitary conditions in packinghouses.

Previous to this agitation several unsuccessful efforts had been made by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to procure the enactment of new legislation and an increased appropriation to extend the inspection work and improve its efficiency, but at the time of these disclosures the Department did not have control over the matters under criticism.

Three Millions a Year for Meat Inspection.

The present law, passed June 30, 1906, provides a permanent annual appropriation of

\$3,000,000 and gives the Secretary authority to make the necessary regulations to govern the various packinghouse operations and to prescribe the necessary sanitary regulations. In addition to the inspection of live and slaughtered animals provided for by the former law, it provides that meats and meat food products in all stages and processes of preparation, curing, canning, etc., shall be inspected, and prohibits the use of harmful chemicals and preservatives and misleading labels. This law, therefore, gave the Department the power to regulate the interstate meat industry and during the eight years since its passage it has been found to meet conditions much more satisfactorily than did previous laws.

The enforcement of this law is one of the functions of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. At the present time meat inspection is conducted in over 800 establishments in 232 cities and towns, and a small army of veterinary inspectors and lay inspectors, numbering about 2,400, is required to carry on the work. At many of the local subdivisions or stations but few men are required, but at the largest station the meat inspection force under the supervision of the local inspector in charge includes over 400 men.

It is evident that some form of traveling supervision is necessary to maintain uniformity and efficiency at the numerous widely separated stations. This important service is performed by traveling veterinary inspectors, who make unannounced periodic visits and thoroughly review the work at the station. An architect and a sanitary engineer are also attached to the inspection staff. Their duties are to make investigations and submit reports when conditions arise that require special knowledge along architectural and sanitary engineering lines.

How Inspection System Is Planned.

The inspection of food animals, as conducted by the force of government inspectors just described, may be divided into three parts: First, a careful antemortem examination in the stock yards or at the establishment; second, a thorough postmortem examination while the carcass is being dressed; and, third, a reinspection and supervision of cured and canned meats.

The antemortem inspector examines the animals offered for slaughter to detect certain diseases and conditions, such as acute hog cholera, immaturity and acute febrile diseases, in which symptoms are pronounced on antemortem examination but often slight or not present on postmortem examination. When he observes an animal showing symptoms or suspected of being affected with any disease or condition which would probably cause its condemnation in whole or in part when slaughtered, he affixes a numbered metal tag to its ear bearing the words, "U. S. Suspect." Such animals are slaughtered separately.

The postmortem inspection is performed by graduate veterinarians who become very skillful in rapidly detecting diseased and abnormal conditions. Upon this inspection is

placed the main reliance for determining whether the meat is fit for human food, for animals are frequently found that appear to be perfectly healthy and in good condition on antemortem inspection, but upon slaughter-generalized tuberculosis and other diseased ing the postmortem inspection may reveal conditions.

To detect any obscure signs of disease, the inspector palpates and lays open with a knife the various parts, and upon finding any such condition he affixes an official numbered tag and retains the carcass for final examination. The final examination of a carcass to determine whether it shall be condemned or otherwise disposed of is made by the veterinary inspector in the "Final" room, where there is ample time for a thorough examination.

The supervision of the curing and canning, and the reinspection of meats is generally performed by "lay" inspectors. These men are specially trained in the preservation and processing of meat food products. Their duties are to see that the meats have not spoiled or become otherwise unwholesome since inspection at the time of slaughter, and to guard against adulteration, the use of harmful chemicals or preservatives, and dishonest labeling, as well as insanitary methods of canning and processing.

With this brief outline of the method of conducting inspection, it may be of interest to summarize its results and indicate the magnitude of the work performed by the Meat Inspection Service.

Work Done by the Meat Inspection Service.

Statistics covering the past eight years, during which meat inspection has been in effect, show that over 434,000,000 animals have been slaughtered. Of these, over one and one-third million whole carcasses and over five and one-half million parts of carcasses have been condemned as unfit for food. Inspection or reinspection was made of over 40,000,000 pounds of meat and meat food products, of which over 179,000,000 pounds were condemned.

The economist will doubtless deplore the loss for food purposes of such a large quantity. (Continued on page 41.)

PRISON FOR FOOD BOOSTERS.

Cable advices from Munich this week state that the military authorities of Bavaria have issued an ordinance providing for a maximum of one year's imprisonment for dealers charging excessive prices for articles of daily consumption, including food and heating and lighting substances. A similar penalty is to be inflicted on those withholding stocks from sale in order to produce higher prices, and on retailers refusing to sell to intending purchasers.

WAR ORDERS SEND UP SWIFT STOCK.

In the Chicago market this week Swift & Company stock sold at 115, the highest in ten years. The upward movement had been accompanied by reports of extra dividends, stock dividends, rights, etc. An official of the company is quoted as saying: "So far as I know no new financing is contemplated, and the rise in the stock is due solely to our substantial profits from foreign contracts. There has been some improvement in the domestic trade."

*Read before the meeting of the American Public Health Association, Jacksonville, Fla.

RUSSIAN MEAT SUPPLY IS SERIOUSLY DEFICIENT Trade in That Country Is Not Organized for Dressed Meat Business

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the third in a series of letters from The National Provisioner's representative in Russia reviewing the meat situation in that country.)

Petrograd, Russia, June 18.

The meat crisis, which had become a crying one before the war, and has become so grievously acute since the war opened, has brought about an examination of the sources of supply for Russia's large centers. The result of this inquiry shows that the four large cities—Petrograd, Moscow, Warsaw and Lodz—take among them about 60 per cent. of the cattle sent forward from the various principal cattle-raising districts.

But of course the state of war has greatly changed the relative importance of the capitals as meat markets. There is now the great demand for the army to be satisfied, and this demand has so far depleted the stocks of cattle that whatever may be said against the meat kings in the large cities of the country, there is essentially a difficulty in meeting the demand now in the large consuming centers.

Prices, if taken as sufficient indication, show how the reduced supply is operating. Until the war opened the wholesale price of Cherkass meat in Petrograd was 7 roubles 80 copecks per pood (11 cents per pound), and it has now reached the level of 9r. 50c. per pood (13½c. lb.), which marks an advance of 2½c. lb. within the period of ten months' war duration. The calculation is worked out that if this increase in price be multiplied by the consuming units of the capital, it will be found that the population of Petrograd has paid during the period of the war a sum of \$6,000,000, or about \$3 per head more than it was accustomed to pay for its meat.

However, there is another element to be considered, and that is the shortage of fodder in the northern governments of the country. Petrograd, because of the confusion that supervened in the railway movements, was largely isolated from the chief cattle-supply districts. Under such conditions the question of transport facilities became a leading one, and ultimately became one of the very first importance.

It is a good ten years now since the provisioners of Petrograd had under their consideration practical steps for supplying the capital with dead instead of live meat. It was of course a question of transport, and it may be added that this question has been under consideration, not only in Petrograd, but in most of the leading consuming centers of the country for the period named.

Development of Refrigerator Car Service.

But it is in Petrograd and Moscow that the question has assumed its most acute form, and called for decisive action, with but indifferent success. With the hoped-for solution of this question in view, the United States became the object of a special study, as the transport of meat in refrigerator cars had worked such a revolution in that country.

Many were the articles written with direct reference to the great success attending the refrigerated car service in the United States, and it was urgently recommended that the system should be promptly and widely adopt-

ed in Russia. Unfortunately, down to the present date, notwithstanding the unvarying activity of the semi-Governmental Refrigeration Committee, and the willing co-operation of the various railways, progress has been relatively insignificant.

The traders, at all events, did not enter enthusiastically into the business, and it was left practically to the railway department to take the matter up. This was the easier, in so far as the railways are so largely governmental, and the refrigeration scheme was so largely supported by government officials and ministers.

(Continued on page 34.)

MAY GET EARLY RATE DECISION.

The National Provisioner's Washington correspondent has heard from traffic circles in the capital that a reasonably early decision in the Western rate case may be expected from the Interstate Commerce Commission. That is to say, it is possible that a decision may be handed down within two or three months. It could, of course, go over until the late fall, but it is understood that the commission is disposed to expedite the matter because of the uneasy effect which a greatly delayed termination of the case would have on the foodstuff and livestock markets.

In this connection also, it is predicted that some of the scheduled increases asked by the carriers will be granted. Whether this interesting forecast is pure speculation remains to be seen.

The commission is making final preparations for the beginning of the hearings in the Eastern livestock rate case in Chicago on July 19, before Examiner Fayette F. Dow. At one time it was thought that these hearings would be held in Washington, but Chicago was finally decided on.

A number of grain cases will soon be heard in the West, in which the grain interests will protest against proposed rate increases by the railroads, as follows:

July 12, in St. Louis, before Examiner Pitt; July 19, in Chicago, before Examiner Kelly; July 19, in Sioux City, before Examiner Wood; July 21, in Omaha, before Examiner Wood.

PROBE PACKING CO. STOCK SCHEME.

A feature of co-operative meat packing agitation in various parts of the West has been the stock-selling plan connected with it. Such enterprises began with efforts to sell stock to the public or to farmers, and many of them ended with that step. Now the State of Wisconsin has taken up investigation of such schemes.

Owing to complaints that the Farmers' Terminal Packing Company, organized some months ago, is not complying with the Wisconsin "blue sky" law in its stock selling operations, the railroad commission of Wisconsin has called a hearing for the purpose of determining what, if any, violation of law has been committed.

The packing company incorporated with authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000 with

its principal offices in Hudson and its proposed packing plant to be located in South St. Paul, Minn. The commission in its order for a hearing says: "No company of the name set forth, the Farmers' Terminal Packing Company, has filed with this commission information relating to its affairs and methods of transacting business as required by Chapter 756, Laws of 1913 (the 'blue sky' law), nor does it appear that any dealer in securities in this State has been authorized by this commission to sell securities of the Farmers' Terminal Packing Company of St. Paul."

This is an American Society of Equity scheme, the president of this so-called farmers' co-operative organization being one of the incorporators.

BRITISH FORBID CALF SLAUGHTER.

The British government is framing legislation to conserve the domestic meat supply there against future needs. Alarm has been expressed both because of a decrease of home production and danger of a shutting off of imports through German submarine operations.

The Earl of Selbourne, President of the Board of Agriculture, in moving in the House of Lords Wednesday evening the second reading of the bill which empowers the government to prohibit the slaughter of young stock so as to conserve the meat supply, expressed the opinion that the Germans were putting their whole shipbuilding strength into the construction of submarines.

German submarines, he said, were taking a steady toll of British ships, and as the war continued it was probable that more submarines would be engaged in this task. It would not be the fault of the German Admiralty, he continued, if Germany failed to deal a fatal blow at the carrying trade which supplied food to England. As it was, even if there was no diminution of the overseas supply of meat, there would probably be less for the use of the civil population.

CHICAGO PACKERS PAY BIG TAXES.

Personal property taxes levied in Cook county, Illinois, on the personal property of leading packers there aggregate a very large sum. This tax does not include the realty, but simply the personal property. It is assessed at one-third the estimated actual valuation, and taxes this year will be collected on the following valuations: Swift & Company, \$3,150,000; Armour & Company, \$2,875,000; Morris & Company, \$920,000; Sulzberger & Sons Company, \$525,000; Libby, McNeil & Libby, \$460,000; Anglo-American Provision Company, \$300,000; G. H. Hammond Company, \$150,000; Miller & Hart, \$82,500.

ARMOUR ARGENTINE PLANT OPENED.

The new Armour plant in Argentina, the Frigorifico Armour de la Plata, was formally opened on July 3. The plant is located at La Plata, a town of 60,000 people about 40 miles southeast of Buenos Aires, at the mouth of the River Plate. The President of Argentina, the American Ambassador and a number of national and local dignitaries were present at the opening. H. E. Finney, formerly of Fort Worth, is general manager. The construction of the plant has been under the direction of William E. Pierce, formerly general superintendent at Chicago.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

DRY CURING OF SAUSAGE MEATS.

A subscriber in New England writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly send us a good recipe for the dry-curing of sausage meats, with particulars as to how to manipulate same?

Per 100 pounds of trimmings of any kind—small meats, of course—mix 4 pounds of good salt, 2½ ounces of pure saltpeter, 8 ounces of granulated sugar. Thoroughly amalgamate and mix well with the meat. A good way is to fix up a barrel with rotary motion, hand or power. When the meats and curine are thoroughly amalgamated pack in tierces, tamp down solid and head tight.

This meat should be all right in 12 to 15 days, and may be carried 25 days if necessary. In using for sausage no draining is necessary, and flavoring agents must be figured accordingly. Now get this right, accordingly—4 to 4½ pounds of salt, 2 to 3 ounces of saltpeter (not over 3 ounces), ½ to ¾ pound of sugar per 100 pounds of meat.

Use the best ingredients and have all receptacles sterilized and chilled. Place parchment paper at top and bottom of tierce, tamp meats solid and head tight. Move the tierces, on the bilge, every day or so while curing. Pulverize the salt, saltpeter and sugar and thoroughly amalgamate with the meats, already well chilled. Keep in a cool room.

Never allow the sausage room help to "dawdle" with chilled meats in the course of transition or transformation. The cooler and the freezer are "the thing," and don't forget it, either. And remember the thorough mixing, also.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS.

A reader in Michigan writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have been seriously considering the establishment of a municipal abattoir in this city, provided it can be operated in a practical manner. I will very much appreciate any information you can give me on this subject.

The question of municipal abattoirs is still a debatable one in this country. They may be established under a wide range of conditions, from the small town to the big city. Modern slaughter and packinghouse machinery development makes possible the building and equipment of an abattoir on any scale, from small to large, which will be thoroughly sanitary and up to date.

Its profitable operation is another question entirely. That depends on surroundings, competition, character of the management, etc. A city-operated packing plant is apt to be a risky proposition, particularly if politics is allowed to cut any figure whatever. No packinghouse can be run on any basis other than the strictest kind of efficiency, even if it is nothing more than a simple slaughtering proposition. Even if politics is kept out strictly, still success depends on many other conditions. Up to date the weight of evidence is on the side of the privately-owned, or at least the privately-managed abattoir.

Some cities and towns have tried to operate their abattoirs themselves; others have turned over the operation to private parties under city regulations as to charges, etc. The problem is being worked out, and is still far from solution. Toronto, Canada, is about the latest city to erect such a plant, but we have reason to believe that, even though of the most modern type, it is not a success.

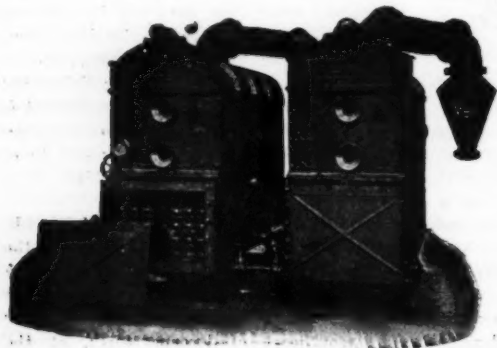
Charges at such abattoirs differ. One abattoir in Texas charges the following fees: Cattle, \$1.25 per head; hogs, sheep and calves, 75c. each, the patron receiving the hide, liver, heart, caul, tail and brain. Carcasses may be held in the cooler for 5 days free of charge, 10c. per day being charged if held longer than 5 days. Veterinary inspection costs \$1.200 per year.

An abattoir in Tennessee charges 75c. per head for cattle, 25c. each for calves, and 15c. each for hogs and sheep. This is a much larger plant than the one in Texas, and is a co-operative affair. The association buys the hides, tallow, grease and offal and sells same monthly to the highest bidder. Veterinary inspection charges by the city board of health run about 75c. to \$1 per head for cattle, 25c. to 50c. for hogs, sheep, calves and goats, the owner receiving hide, heart, liver, caul fat and tail, the balance going to the abattoir. Inspection will run generally about \$1,200 per year.

We would refer you to our advertisers under the heading of "Architects and Engineers," classified index page No. 52, for further particulars, which they will gladly furnish you. Volume of business of course has a great deal to do with costs in this abattoir proposition. As has been said, it can be made a success if the necessary conditions prevail and are lived up to. But packinghouse brains and expert advice are the first requisites.

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New York and
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Official Organ American Meat Packers'
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SENDING BEEF ABROAD

As was predicted, the newspapers have begun to comment on the "enormous exports of beef" from the United States to Europe as a result of war conditions there, accompanying the comment with hostile criticism of the meat trade for having the hardihood to send meat abroad when we need it here. According to these critics our packers should refuse foreign orders, and store their meats at home, in order that the domestic market might have all the meat it wanted at a presumably low price.

However packers may look at such a Utopian proposition, livestock interests appear to have no patience with it. The Chicago Tribune made the amusingly ignorant

statement that France wanted to buy 80,000 live cattle in the United States, but failed to secure them because commission men refused to sell stock for export, fearing a beef scarcity here!

Imagine a livestock dealer refusing to sell one customer because he feared another might be in need later! The Chicago Live Stock World, the stockmen's paper, comments on this as follows: "Great stuff that! No wonder the public doesn't believe what it sees in the papers. Any old time France wants cattle it can get them at the market by filing an order, and the commission interest will not concern itself as to where the purchases are consigned."

Another phase of the newspaper misinterpretation of conditions is the misuse of export statistics. This is as much the fault of the government as the newspapers, however, since the Department of Commerce reports exports of beef without specifying what portion is re-exportation of South American beef sent to Europe via the United States.

Late government announcements report 121 million pounds of fresh beef exported in the eleven months ending with June, compared to only 5 million pounds in the same time a year ago. This causes newspaper commentators to make statements like this from the New York Tribune:

"Despite all the statements of an alleged shortage of fresh beef in the United States only a short time ago, the Department of Commerce figures show that all records in the commercial history of the country were broken in the exports of fresh beef during the fiscal year which ended last Wednesday. During the eleven months of the year for which figures are available the exports were twenty times as great as for the corresponding period of 1914. The total for the fiscal year, it is estimated, will be more than four times greater than the exports of this product during the three fiscal years ended with June 30, 1914, the aggregate for the latter period being 29,000,000 pounds."

As a matter of fact a large proportion of this fresh beef exportation is not United States beef, but Argentine beef shipped through this country simply because refrigerated steamship space was available from the River Plate to New York and thence to Europe, while there was not sufficient space available in direct European boats. Talk about speculators buying up Argentine beef, shipping it to New York and storing it here for European orders is based on the same misinterpretation of the facts. The beef came via New York because the transport was available by that route.

The latest available official figures show imports of fresh beef from Argentina and Uruguay to the United States for ten months ending with April of 125 million pounds.

Put this over against the 121 million pounds exported from the United States in eleven months, and you get an idea as to the "enormous" amount of our domestic beef sent to Europe since the war began.

Of course we will sell our beef abroad, as well as our cattle, if we get the price. European war needs are desperate, and meat must be had at any price. No one but a professional agitator would blame a merchant for taking advantage of such a good market. But, at that, no such quantity of our domestic beef is going abroad as the newspapers would have us believe.

TO PREVENT COTTON CRISIS

In the appointment of a special cotton committee by the Federal Reserve Board, of which W. P. G. Harding is chairman, is seen a determined effort to head off a cotton crisis this year, and certainly the demoralizing state of affairs which prevailed last year after the outbreak of the great world war will not be repeated.

One factor in keeping the market steady is the surface indication that the crop will be 15 per cent. lower than it was last year. Such, at least, is the latest estimate in view of the fact that the Bureau of Crop Estimates has just reported that the spring acreage is 15 per cent. less than in 1914. Some people are estimating a 12,000,000 bale crop, whereas last year it was over 16,000,000 bales. However, it is conservatively estimated that the yield will be between these two figures.

The first step of the Federal Reserve Board has been a gentle warning to the banks of the Southern tier of States to this effect: "The board feels that in view of the large surplus of reserves now held by the banks throughout the country there should be no difficulty, so far as the financial ability of the country is concerned, in providing for necessary advances upon that part of the crop which will eventually be shipped abroad. It appears from data in hand that the demand for our domestic manufacturers of cotton goods is increasing, and it seems to the board's committee that there is no occasion whatever for a depression in the price of raw cotton **on such as was experienced last fall.**"

This letter has been sent for wide distribution to the reserve banks in Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis and Dallas, and is expected to have the desired effect in keeping down the rate of interest on cotton advances.

Another factor which should prevent a cotton crisis this year is the fact disclosed by the Department of Agriculture that the cotton warehouse capacity of the South is fully 9,664,000 bales. With adequate loans and proper marketing and storing the cotton problem should not be a grave one this year, so far as domestic conditions are concerned.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Southern Cotton Oil Company will rebuild its burned mill at Athens, Ga., at once.

The Jourden Packing Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

F. W. Krause has been given the contract for the erection of a packing plant at Wausau, Wis., to cost \$118,000.

A stock yards plant will be built at Sioux Falls, S. D., as a preliminary to the erection of a new S. & S. plant there.

The Cornwell Beef Company and the Saginaw Beef Company have consolidated, with headquarters at Saginaw, Mich.

Swift & Company will enlarge its branch plant at No. 124 Water street, Norfolk, Va. The cost is estimated at \$20,000.

The Hughes-Curry Packing Company, Anderson, Ind., has made plans for additions and improvements to its plant to cost \$8,000.

Armour & Company's new branch house plant at Tampa, Fla., is in course of construction. It will have a capacity of 68,000 cubic feet.

James A. Colvin, a pioneer in the manufacture of cottonseed oil machinery, died at his home at Thompsonville, Conn., on July 5, at the age of 82.

The Brown Cotton Oil Company has been incorporated at Anadarko, Okla., with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are A. D. Brown, A. B. Brown and M. E. Brown.

The Weil Packing Company, Little Rock, Ark., has gone into bankruptcy, with W. E. Strong as receiver. The petition was voluntary. The plant was started four years ago

with the assistance of the local Chamber of Commerce.

The new municipal abattoir at Albany, Ga., is about ready for operation. The slaughtering and rendering equipment has been installed, and the refrigerating machinery is now being put in.

The Allied Live Stock Corporation has been formed in New York City, with a capital stock of \$100,000, by C. Andrade, Jr., H. B. Cantey and R. A. Rainey, of No. 52 Vanderbilt avenue.

The Wilson Packing Company's plant at Peoria, Ill., was damaged by fire last week to the extent of \$100,000, including damage to stored meat. Operation of the plant was not interrupted, and the burned portion will be rebuilt at once.

A \$200,000 meat packing plant is being promoted at Montgomery, Ala., by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of which A. C. Davis is chairman. Success of the plant at Moultrie, Ga., and prospects for increased livestock production in that section have stimulated interest.

DISEASE QUARANTINE RELAXING.

Progress in the stamping out of the foot-and-mouth disease has resulted in an order, effective July 5, considerably relaxing the quarantine regulations in various states.

Under the new order no territory in Pennsylvania is closed, and the only exposed area is that portion of Philadelphia county which lies between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers south of Washington avenue. In the modified area, where the quarantine regulations are less stringent than in the closed and exposed areas, are now the hog and sheep division of the West Philadelphia Stock Yards, Jefferson county, Wayne township in Erie county, and Columbus township in Warren county, and all of Allegheny county, except the Pittsburgh Stock Yards. In the restricted area, where the regulations are still less severe than in the modified area, are the counties of Berks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Lebanon, Montgomery, Schuylkill and Westmoreland, also the cattle division of the West Philadelphia Stock Yards. A part of the Lancaster Stock Yards is closed as a free area, and the rest of Lancaster county as a restricted area, together with all of Erie county, except Wayne township.

The Pittsburgh Union Stock Yards are now a restricted area, it being provided, how-

ever, that the yards be used for livestock intended for immediate slaughter only. The rest of the State is now free from quarantine.

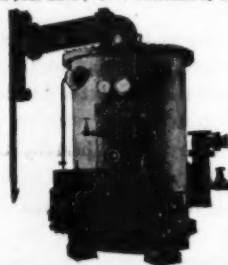
Progress in the campaign in Illinois against the foot-and-mouth disease has resulted in the lifting of the quarantine entirely from four counties—Carroll, Henry, Stephenson and Whiteside—and the modification of its provisions in other sections of the State. The effect of the new order is to make the counties of Bureau, Dupage, Lee, McHenry, Ogle, Winnebago, Jo Daviess, and the Chicago Union Stock Yards, in Cook county, the only portions of the State of Illinois which still remain quarantined. None of this area is absolutely closed, and the Union Stock Yards is the only portion of it which is classed as exposed area. The counties of McHenry, Ogle and Winnebago are in the modified area, and the rest of the territory not specifically mentioned is in the restricted area.

Three more New York counties are freed from quarantine, and the quarantine regulations are relaxed in the other sections of the State affected by the order. The freed counties are Chautauqua, Oneida and Orleans. Madison and Onondaga counties are made modified area, and Bronx, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, and all of New York county, except the Fortieth Street Stock Yards, restricted area. In addition to the counties already named, Albany, Erie, Kings, Oswego and Rensselaer counties are under quarantine. There is no closed area, and Niagara county, Erie county, with the exception of the New York Central Stock Yards at Buffalo, the Fortieth Street Stock Yards in New York, and the quarantine yards at West Albany, constitute the exposed area. In the modified area are Madison, Onondaga, Oswego and Rensselaer. The remainder of the quarantine territory is in the restricted classification, in which the regulations are the least severe.

The quarantine for foot-and-mouth disease of the Baltimore Stock Yards is modified, and these yards are now classed as a restricted area for handling livestock for immediate slaughter only, the quarantine regulations in the restricted area being the least severe of any in the entire quarantine area. At the present time these yards, the pens of the Baltimore Butchers' Abattoir Company in the city of Baltimore, and those portions of Baltimore and Frederick counties which are within 3 miles of the infected premises, are the only portions of Maryland still under quarantine. All of this territory, with the exception of the Abattoir company's pens, is in the restricted area. The Abattoir company's pens are in the modified area.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Demoralized Markets—Liquidation Heavy—Stocks Large—Packing Maintained—Distribution Disappointing—Exports Good.

The past week has shown a very weak market in provisions, with prices breaking to new low levels, and the liquidation very heavy as values declined. At the low point Wednesday lard showed a decline for September of 80c. per hundred from the high of the month and pork a decline of about \$1.50 a barrel, with quotations down \$3.50 on pork from the high of the season, and 2c. a pound on lard. The break was very heavy this week, due to a rush of selling on stop orders, while buying was restricted by the fact that the overburdening stocks were more than the market could take and the decline in values did not stimulate the expected interest in the market.

The first of July statement of the stocks of product showed a very heavy total, and the figures at all Western points were also very large. The stock of product at Chicago gained heavily on lard during the month, the increase being 53,000 tierces of contract with the present total 79,000 tierces more than last year. The stock of short rib sides is now 27,000,000 pounds more than last year, and the stock of meats of all kinds is 184,000,000 pounds, against 108,000,000 pounds last year.

The stocks of product at the five principal packing centers, Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, South Omaha and St. Joseph, is now 101,000 tierces of contract lard more than last year, 27,000 tierces of other lard more, and the total stock of meat reaches the enormous amount of 368,000,000 pounds, against 255,000,000 pounds a year ago. The comparative figures of the total stocks of all meats and lard at the five points are as follows:

	July 1, 1915.	June 1, 1915.	July 1, 1914.
Mess Pork, brls....	75,727	77,351	33,996
Other Pork, brls....	72,613	69,087	81,617
P. S. Lard, tes....	279,444	219,416	178,243
Other Lard, tes....	46,082	50,202	19,624
S. P. Hams, lbs....	78,598,562	50,632,202	60,013,394
S. P. Sk'd Hams, lbs.	37,468,392	38,530,999	22,019,336
S. P. Picnics, lbs....	22,753,078	23,522,024	13,132,830
S. P. Bellies, lbs....	27,147,501	26,048,871	19,324,702
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	3,430,364	1,919,710	1,197,031
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	2,851,788	2,441,411	1,193,602
Short Rib Sides, lbs.	54,956,851	55,794,378	18,103,747
Ex. Sh. Rib Sides, lbs.	3,738,678	2,789,056	5,510,807
Sh. Clear Sides, lbs.	2,124,272	2,205,455	375,071
Ex. Sh. Clear S., lbs.	11,232,870	9,602,608	7,740,500
D. S. Bellies, lbs....	65,814,904	62,907,861	35,509,911
Short F. Backs, lbs.	21,080,014	16,849,337	12,951,439
Other Meats, lbs....	35,765,562	29,409,980	27,382,584
Total Meats, lbs....	367,661,877	363,088,059	224,659,964

The tremendous size of the stocks of product on hand when taken in connection with the export movement this season shows that the home distribution has not been in line with the packing of hogs. The figures on the export movement show since November 1 last an increase of 302,000,000 pounds of meats compared with last year and an increase of 79,000,000 pounds of lard. During the same time the stocks of product have increased from 131,000,000 pounds this year to 367,000,000 pounds, while last year the increase was from 130,000,000 pounds to 225,000,000 pounds. The gain in the stocks of product has been 236,000,000 pounds, while the gain in the export movement has been 302,000,000 pounds, showing that the net increase in the produc-

tion of meats over the domestic distribution was 538,000,000 pounds. The increase in the packing for the period in question has been 3,500,000 hogs, so that the figures rather indicate a moderate falling off in the domestic distribution compared with last year. This is possibly due to the business conditions, particularly through the South, and also to the relative price of product. The increase in the stock of lard has this season been from 41,000 tierces to 326,000, a gain of 285,000 tierces, while last year for the same time the gain in the total supply of lard at the principal packing points was 91,000 tierces.

The gain in the stock of lard is equivalent to about 81,000,000 pounds, while the increase in exports up to the first of July was 76,000,000 pounds. The total amount accounted for is 157,000,000 pounds of lard. On the basis of 30 pounds of pork per hog the increase in the packing returns this year would show a gain of 105,000,000 pounds. This points to the apparent falling off in the distribution from these points of slightly over 50,000,000 pounds compared with last year.

The packing returns for the current week show continuation of a heavy movement. The total for the week was 603,000, compared with 653,000 the preceding week and 488,000 last year. Since March 1 the total has been 9,996,000, against 8,288,000 a year ago, a gain of 1,708,000. The price of hogs has been influenced by the decline in the price of the commodities, and it is possible that the lower values which are now being seen will result in some falling off in country movement which will be shortly felt in the product market. Another factor which is likely to have a good deal of influence is the much lower range of prices. With the decline in product today, lard is now about 1½c. a pound below last year, ribs nearly 2c. below, and July pork is about \$6 a barrel below last year. These relatively low prices will without doubt exert a good deal of influence on the distribution of product and probably result in a larger distribution from Western packing points.

LARD.—The market was weak and lower with the heavy break at the West. The large supplies of lard press on the market. City steam, 7½c. nom.; Middle West, \$8.10@8.20 nom.; Western, \$8.70; Refined Continent, \$9.80 nom.; South America, \$10 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$11; compound lard, 7@7½c.

PORK.—The market is weak and unsettled with the heavy decline in the Western contract market. Mess is quoted at \$18.25@18.75 nom.; clear, \$19.50@21.50 nom.; family, \$21@23.

BEEF.—Trading has been quiet with values barely steady, due to the marked decline in hog products. Quoted: Family, \$19.50@20.50 nom.; mess, \$18@18.50 nom.; Packet, \$18.50@19 nom.; extra India mess, \$31@32.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to June 4, 1915:

BACON.—Bordeaux, France, 345,306 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 47,207 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 523,786 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 4,767 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 12,569 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 315,383 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 30,916 lbs.; Hull, England, 136,054 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,254,664 lbs.; London, England, 10,080 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 23,877 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2,500 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 515,266 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 7,549 lbs.; St. Johns, N. B., 2,720 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 525,407 lbs.

HAMS.—Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11,405 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 5,442 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 333,385 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,620 lbs.; Hull, England, 151,380 lbs.; Kingston, Jamaica, 1,423 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,513,519 lbs.; London, England, 198,000 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 14,573 lbs.; Montevideo, Uruguay, 845 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 4,762 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 16,259 lbs.; Savanilla, Cuba, 1,563 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 81,210 lbs.; St. Johns, N. B., 4,461 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 15,750 lbs.; Acapulco, Salvador, 4,000 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 15,623 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 17,877 lbs.; Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1,200 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 2,000 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 210,703 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 2,173 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 81,000 lbs.; Dunedin, N. Z., 1,000 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 30,300 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 83,600 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,180 lbs.; Hull, England, 341,625 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 173,500 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 491,658 lbs.; London, England, 56,000 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 95,925 lbs.; Melbourne, Australia, 1,612 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 49,750 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 64,329 lbs.; Savanilla, Cuba, 115,003 lbs.; St. Johns, N. B., 133,631 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 9,000 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Genoa, Italy, 50 tes.; Naples, Italy, 15 bbls.

LARD COMPOUND.—Copenhagen, Denmark, 79,376 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 93,590 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 5,600 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 202,207 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,727 lbs.; Hull, England, 8,644 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 14,299 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 18,200 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 24,697 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 761,175 lbs.; St. Johns, N. B., 4,525 lbs.

PORK.—Cristobal, Panama, 20 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 119 tes.; Halifax, N. S., 102½ bbls.; Liverpool, England, 28 tes.; Port Barrios, C. A., 5 bbls.; St. Johns, N. B., 864 bbls.

PORK FEET.—London, England, 10 bbls.

SAUSAGES.—Barcelona, Spain, 74 pkgs.; Bordeaux, France, 400 bxs., 225 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 168 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS (beef, hog or sheep).—Glasgow, Scotland, 5 bgs.; Bordeaux, France, 30 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 55 bbls.; St. Johns, N. B., 1 bbl.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 tes.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to June 4, 1915:

CURED MEATS.—Belize, Honduras, 6 bbls.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 78 cs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 250 bbls.; Curacao, W. I., 35 cs.;

BEEF AND PORK SAUSAGE MATERIAL
BONELESS CUTS—DRIED BEEF—PROVISIONS
PEERLESS PACKING & PROVISION COMPANY
U. S. Yards: Chicago, Ill.

Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls., 2,750 cs.; Hull, England, 35 tes., 25 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 800 cs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 53 cs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 5 bbls.; St. Johns, N. B., 770 bbls.

FRESH MEATS.—Cristobal, Panama, 182,500 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 3,602,731 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 479,666 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Copenhagen, Denmark, 180 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 150 tes.; Liverpool, England, 75 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 7,633 tes.; St. Johns, N. B., 100 tes., 25 bbls.; Salomica, Turkey, 50 tes.

OLEO STOCK.—Rotterdam, Holland, 5,470 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Cristobal, Panama, 1,020 lbs.

SOAP STOCK.—Liverpool, England, 25 bbls.; Iquique, Chile, 1,500 lbs.; St. Johns, N. B., 29,199 lbs.

STEARINE.—Callao, Peru, 1,056 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 5,640 lbs.; Salaverry, S. A., 9,900 lbs.; La Paz, Bolivia, 11,165 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 26 bags; Rotterdam, Holland, 127,001 lbs.

TALLOW.—Acacajutla, Salvador, 2,196 lbs.; Kingston, Jamaica, 2,050 lbs.; Savanilla, Cuba, 6,093 lbs.; St. Johns, N. B., 11,129 lbs.

TONGUES.—Liverpool, England, 291 tes.

CANNED MEATS.—Cristobal, Panama, 20 cs.; Havre, France, 400 cs.; Hull, England, 625 cs.; Leith, Scotland, 100 cs.; London, England, 10,186 cs.; Melbourne, Australia, 423 cs.; Newcastle, England, 441 cs.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to June 4, 1915:

BUTTER.—Havana, Cuba, 1,200 lbs.; St. Johns, N. B., 530 lbs.

EGGS.—Glasgow, Scotland, 900 cs.; London, England, 450 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 132 cs.

CHEESE.—Cristobal, Panama, 3,810 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 130,272 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,897 lbs.; Hull, England, 6,289 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 103,369 lbs.; Lisbon, Portugal, 1,300 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 344,415 lbs.; London, England, 884,317 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 650 lbs.; St. Johns, N. B., 4,880 lbs.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 8.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, July 1, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Coke. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
Adriatic, Liverpool						222		485 2555
New York, Liverpool				2192		96		
Auchencrag, London				100				100 4000
Saint Stephen, London				788				500
Mississippi, London				485				3500
Auchendale, London		100		467				50 7500
Buffalo, Hull				905			10	445 11021
Colorado, Hull				547				75 3725
Exeter City, Bristol						50		1540
Tuscania, Glasgow		200		1192		205		167 2375
Frederick VIII, Baltic				1200		450		340 1100
Harrovian, Havre		150						
Patria, Marseilles		430		595			37	1341 8576
Niagara, Bordeaux				11618				
Palermo, Mediterranean		50						50
America, Mediterranean				50				
Maleas, Piraeus		100						
Total		1030		20139		1073	47	3053 46392

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 8.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 2.25@2.50c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$2.10 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; tale, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. basis 48 per cent.; silex, \$15@20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, 1¼c. per lb., in bbls., 2½c. per lb.

Prime palm oil, 6½@7c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 9c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 7c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 10c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8¼@8½c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½@10c. per lb.; Cochise coconut oil, 10½@12c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6¼@6½c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 5½c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.15c. per lb.

House grease, 5¼c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 8¼@9c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5¼c. per lb.

ENCOURAGING COLD STORAGE.

One of the items in the Canadian agricultural budget for the current year is \$200,000 "for the encouragement of cold storage warehouses." The benighted Canadians believe in developing and using this great economic advantage, whereas the enlightened press and public of this country believe in creating prejudice against it and hampering it by all sorts of fool rules and laws. Maybe we could spare Canada a few club women and food agitators to show her citizens the grievous error of their ways in encouraging cold storage.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 3, 1915, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLs.				
To—	Week ending July 3, 1915.	Week ending July 4, 1914.	From Nov. 1, '14, to July 3, 1915.	
United Kingdom..	50	405	8,426	
Continent	43	230	2,428	
So. & Cen. Am..	110	90	7,742	
West Indies	1,247	1,306	36,537	
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	1,100	12,478	
Other countries..	10	.....	325	
Total	1,460	3,131	67,936	

MEATS, LBS.				
United Kingdom..	20,085,320	5,067,350	392,391,102	
Continent	5,058,600	636,375	128,430,946	
So. & Cen. Am..	30,974	21,000	1,601,539	
West Indies	258,610	60,000	4,536,461	
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	11,000	106,195	
Other countries..	1,184	.....	47,115	
Total	25,434,688	5,795,725	525,113,358	

LARD, LBS.				
United Kingdom..	9,132,210	4,744,352	216,220,460	
Continent	1,647,520	3,655,940	139,427,850	
So. & Cen. Am..	775,462	56,130	15,921,456	
West Indies	299,575	130,850	15,205,026	
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	4,690	287,785	
Other countries..	1,612	28,300	762,577	
Total	11,856,679	8,620,362	379,825,187	

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.				
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	
New York	600	11,402,743	7,161,329	
Boston	10	3,330,075	1,232,350	
Philadelphia .....	.....	165,000	168,000	
Baltimore .....	.....	82,970	.....
New Orleans	850	56,000	850,800	
Montreal .....	.....	10,460,000	2,425,000	

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.				
Total week	1,460	25,434,688	11,856,679	
Previous week	1,797	28,158,804	6,960,895	
Two weeks ago	2,222	29,431,436	6,671,777	
Cor. week last y'r	3,131	5,795,725	8,620,362	

From Nov. 1, '14, Same time to July 3, '15, last year.				
Pork, lbs..	13,587,200	16,955,200	Inc.	3,368,000
Meats, lbs..	325,113,358	223,081,710	Inc.	302,031,648
Lard, lbs..	379,825,187	300,059,907	Inc.	79,065,280

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Pork, barrels	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Bacon	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Canned meats	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Lard, tierces	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Tallow	60sh.	60sh.	75c.	120sh.
Cottonseed oil	13sh.	65sh.	75c.	120sh.
Oil cake	50c.	50c.	50c.	55c.
Butter	100sh.	100sh.	150c.	175sh.

No rates to Hamburg.

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HIDES, CALF SKINS, TALLOW

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There were slight concessions made in the market during the week. It was evident that tallow users had benefited by their waiting policy and some fair amounts of city specials could be had at a basis slightly under 6½c. loose. As it was, there were a few sales reported at 6¾c. with more business pending.

A change in the foreign market and weakness in the domestic provision levels were factors in causing the declines here, although, of course, the indisposition of tallow buyers to pay asking prices was the dominant reason for the easier levels. In some quarters the tendency was to modify bearish views, as the production of tallow is not especially heavy. As a matter of fact, there are claims that a further decrease in the output will soon be noticed, and this loss will go a long way toward offsetting the dullness in the market, which might easily be connected with the summer season.

At London the offerings amounted to 2,013 casks, of which only 255 were sold; prices were unchanged to 3d. decline. There is no export demand for American tallow worth considering, although occasional sales to countries foreign to Europe are reported.

Prime city tallow is quoted at 5¾c. nominal, with some rumors of a lower price pending, while city specials are quoted at 6¾c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market remains quiet at 8¼@8½c. Weakness in the Western provision market during the week was not without sympathetic effect in stearine quarters.

OLEO OIL.—Trade has again been very dull with the tone easy. Extras are quoted at 11c. and prime at 10c.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GREASES.—The market is quiet and easy with sales hard to make excepting at some concessions. Quotations are nominal as follows: Yellow, 5@5½c. nom.; bone, — nom.; house, 5@5½c. nom.

COCOANUT.—Trading has again been quiet with values a little easier. Buying is in small lots and the demand is quite easily satisfied. Quoted: Cochin, 10½@11c. in pipes and 12@12½c. in hhd.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 9¼@9¾c.

PALM OIL.—Trading has again been quiet with prime red on the spot a little firmer on light supplies. Prime red spot, 7c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot, 7@7½c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 10½c.; shipment, 8¾@9c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—For 20 cold test, 95 @96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

CORN OIL.—The market has been very quiet again with values about steady. Prices quoted at \$6.10 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is steady and quiet. Demand has been moderate and without feature. Spot is quoted at 6¼@6½c.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from the Tomkins-Summer Co.)

Chicago, Ill., July 7, 1915.—Considerable inquiry developed during the past week for high grade tankage and blood. A further advance of five cents per unit is on record. Several sales at \$2.25 and 10c. of small lots, and \$2.30 and 10c. now the asking price. Blood sold freely at \$2.40 and 10c., and looks cheap, but it is doubtful if more can be had at that figure, as producers are not overburdened with stocks and prefer to hold.

Nothing much is doing in steam bone. Ground 3-50 bone is offered at \$23, Chicago basis; 1-65 unground at \$21. Rough country tankage is dull. Sellers prefer to hold for an advance.

There is a fair demand for good skulls, jaws and knuckles or raw bone stock. High-class stock is bringing \$27; renderers, from \$18@20, Chicago basis.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 8.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.72½@4.73
Cable transfers.....	4.77½
Demand sterling.....	4.76½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.72½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.70½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight.....	5.68½
Bankers' cables.....	5.64
Bankers' checks.....	5.64½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	—
Bankers' sight.....	81½
Cable transfers.....	81½
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	—
Bankers' sight.....	39½
Copenhagen—	
Checks.....	26.35

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 16,193 quarters last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to 3,496 sheep and 8,565 lambs last week. There were no arrivals of any kind.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending July 3, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 2,471,800 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests being 9 cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef, but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 691,152 pounds, value averaged 9 cents per pound.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 9, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 68,555 quarters; to the Continent, 1,272 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 78,550 quarters; to the Continent, 44,856 quarters; to the United States, none.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zann.)

New York, July 8.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 16½@17c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 14@15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15c.; city dressed hogs, 11¾c.; city steam lard, 7¾@8c.

Western prices on green cuts are reported as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½@15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@14½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; skinned shoulders, 11c.; Boston butts, 12@12½c.; boneless butts, 13@13½c.; neck ribs, 4c.; spareribs, 9c.; lean trimmings, 12½c.; regular trimmings, 10c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 6c.; livers, 3c.; snouts, 4c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.; pig tongues, 10@10½c.; frozen loins, 11½@14c.

Green Olive Oil Foots

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Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, July 7, 1915.—Since our last report the market has been under steady selling pressure, and values gave way almost daily. The political news from day to day disheartened holders, and one after the other they unloaded. The allied nations imposed new restrictions almost daily, which restrictions exporters one after the other overcame. Now, however, trading with neutral countries has finally come to a standstill, as cable communication has been stopped almost entirely.

Trading with the allied countries is also beginning to become difficult. Exchange rates are uncertain. Congestion at foreign ports is also becoming a serious factor, and steamship companies are beginning to add demurrage clauses to their bills of lading. This latter fact makes it almost impossible for the exporter to figure what the landing price is going to be as steamers are in some cases held for over a month before discharging, and the demurrage in such a case would be over three times the original freight rate.

The heavy consignments of lard to foreign markets have glutted these markets, and, due to lack of storage space, quite heavy quantities have been sacrificed. Lard has actually been sold in England at prices even lower than the Chicago quotations. Germany is the heaviest consumer of American lard. Naturally with this market closed we find ourselves with a heavy surplus on hand. With consignments to other countries meeting with such disastrous results, consignments there will be stopped, and instead will be sold in this country. This naturally means an extra supply for this market, and in turn means extra competition for the common lard trade, and in turn affects the price of cotton oil. From the high price of June 4 of \$9.92½ for July lard, the market has since declined to as low as \$8.87½.

From the closing prices of June 2, the cotton oil market declined almost daily, and not until June 26 could it be checked. On this day the following low prices were recorded: July, \$5.94; August, \$6.16; September, \$6.36; October, \$6.40; December, \$6.39; January, \$6.42. From these prices a recovery of some 25 to 29 points was scored. This recovery, however, was only short-lived, as under the conditions mentioned holders were only too anxious to take advantage of any advances, and offerings again were more than

the market could absorb, and values again began to give way. From the high prices of June 30 the market again declined daily, and today new low records were established in all deliveries, with the exception of the July delivery.

As stated in our last report, under present conditions opinions at the moment as to what will happen next are more or less guess-work and of no value. While the market has now suffered a heavy decline, and the present price looks awfully cheap, still unless the foreign situation changes, lower prices are not unlikely. The only sustaining feature at the moment is the possible shortage of next year's crush.

We feel at the moment that the new crop months are probably the safest trading months. These deliveries, being far away, enable the trader to hold on to them longer, and the situation in the meantime may be cleared up, and in such a case values will respond quickly.

FERTILIZER HANDBOOK FOR 1915.

The American Fertilizer Handbook for 1915 is now being distributed. It is a standard reference book for the fertilizer industry, and contains over 400 pages, bound in a stiff cloth cover. The contents sections cover 121 pages, including the phosphate rock section, the cotton seed section and the packers' and renderers' section, devoted to statistics and special articles relative to the fertilizer industry. It may be obtained from the Ware Bros. Co., 1010 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COTTON OIL RATE CASE.

The protest of the Empire Cotton Oil Company against the proposed rate increase affecting cottonseed oil shipments by the A. B. & A. R. R. will be held at Atlanta, Ga., by Examiner Watkins on July 22.

TEXAS CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was held at Corpus Christi, Texas, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, July 5, 6 and 7. The plan for holding the meeting at this shore resort on the south Texas coast made a big hit. The attendance was large and the programme proved most enjoyable. Monday was devoted to celebration and entertainment, and the next two days to business and pleasure.

The convention took action upon a number of important trade matters, and heard reports from the various officers, the insurance and liability bureaus, the publicity bureau and other departments of this well-organized State organization. A resolution was adopted recommending that the University of Texas establish a chair for the education of Texas youth in the manufacture of cottonseed products. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—B. W. Couch, Fort Worth.
Vice-President—Charles DuBose, Abilene.
Secretary—Robert Gibson, Dallas.
Treasurer—J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Exports of cottonseed oil from the United States for the month of May, as estimated by the government, are reported as 80,775 bbls., compared to 114,138 bbls. in April and 73,680 bbls. in March, and 33,616 bbls. in May, 1914. Exports for the season to June 1 are estimated as 701,491 bbls., compared to 430,263 bbls. cotton oil a year ago.

MEMPHIS COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 8, 1915.—Prime crude cottonseed oil nominally 38½¢. Prime 8 per cent. meal nominally \$25@25.50. Hulls, \$5.50 @ 6, loose.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Heavy Liquidation—Some New Low Prices—Refiners Give Support at Decline—Bullish Arguments on Oil Without Influence—Consumers Not Worried Over Supplies—Cotton Makes Better Progress.

The local cotton oil market was called upon to absorb considerable liquidation during the past week. There were some new low prices made for the movement, and the enthusiasm among the bear forces was pronounced. Western holders of oil were credited with unloading large quantities and it was significant that this selling occurred at about the same time that the lard market gave way.

Nothing fresh developed in the oil situation except that it was apparent that those arguing for higher levels failed to impress others. The theories of a very short oil crush next season, perhaps a reduction in the output of more than a half million barrels, were listened to, but otherwise ignored. The speculative support inspired by such claims was negligible and it was this feature that unsettled some of the local longs.

Refiners were moderate buyers of oil contracts when depression in the market was severe. The big companies admitted that in instances they were taking in their hedges at about their own idea of prices. This was made possible by the absence of supporting orders

from consumers or speculators, all of whom were often reminded of the liberal supplies of unsold oil still in the country.

The estimates for a carryover of oil at the end of September of more than 300,000 barrels are still adhered to. There are authorities counting on a half million barrels, but it is believed that such a quantity would easily represent the maximum. Very few in the trade deny that in the event of a very small cotton crop or indications during the late summer of a bad season through the South, that the oil carryover would be fairly well cared for, but the oil market recently has been unresponsive to such suggestions, conducive to a strengthening of the tone.

The actual buying for consuming account does not call for special comment. It was noteworthy that spot oil at New York held relatively better than the weakness in the contract markets suggested, so that the users of oil failed to receive an advantage from the latest slump. That a narrowing of differences took place was not altogether surprising, as large refiners hold most of the cotton oil available and these interests were indisposed to lower the level on their holdings commensurately with the readjustment occasioned by the overthrow of speculative holdings.

New foreign buying is not of large volume. Business is still rendered difficult by the foreign exchange market, which makes it hazardous to sell oil for distant shipment. Interference with transmission of cables and shipping conditions are other obstacles. Were the new crop oil months at a material discount this

handicap to future business would be more keenly felt, but under the present circumstances foreigners have no incentive to inquire for distant delivery oil except possibly on the belief that the crush next season in conjunction with the carryover this season will not provide sufficient oil to obviate higher prices.

There is no indication of domestic consumers showing much interest in the next crop supplies. It is presumed that the political troubles of the world make for unusual caution in all circles quite aside from the question of price or crush possibility as governed by the prospective yield of cotton. The claim has been made that speculators will not hurriedly enter the market on the buying side, even if the opinion is spread that the cotton crop for the coming year will be short because of the basic handicaps of curtailed area and use of fertilizer to be supplemented perhaps by abnormal deterioration.

The weather conditions through the South recently have been generally favorable, although for a time excessive rains in practically all portions, Texas excepted, were complained of. Cultivation of fields was interfered with, more weeds appeared, and boll weevils flourished in the wet weather. A stretch of clear and warm conditions is desired for the best development of the plant and of course highly favorable conditions to the end of the season, if the yield per acre is to be ordinarily maintained. Offerings of new crop crude oil have not been important during the past several days.

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San Francisco Boston Pittsburg Philadelphia
Fort Worth St. Louis Montreal

Closing prices, Saturday, July 3, 1915.—
Spot, \$6.05@6.20; July, \$6.10@6.11; August, \$6.25@6.26; September, \$6.42@6.44; October, \$6.43@6.45; November, \$6.45@6.47; December, \$6.46@6.47; January, \$6.50@6.53; February, \$6.53@6.59. Futures closed 3 to 6 decline. Sales were: July, 1,500, \$6.10; August, 3,600, \$6.31@6.26; September, 600, \$6.45@6.44; December, 700, \$6.46. Total sales, 6,400 bbls. Good off, \$5.95@6.12; off, \$5.85@6.10; reddish off, \$5.75@6.10; winter, \$6.20; summer, \$6.20; prime crude, S. E., \$5.13@5.20.

Closing prices, Monday, July 5, 1915.—
HOLIDAY.

Closing prices, Tuesday, July 6, 1915.—
Spot, \$6.06@6.15; July, \$6.06@6.07; August, \$6.20@6.22; September, \$6.34@6.35; October, \$6.37@6.38; November, \$6.37@6.43; December, \$6.42@6.44; January, \$6.47@6.49; February, \$6.50@6.57. Futures closed 3 to 8 decline. Sales were: July, 3,000, \$6.09@6.07; August, 1,000, \$6.25@6.20; September, 5,800, \$6.42@6.33; October, 600, \$6.37@6.35; December, 500, \$6.48. Total sales, 10,900 bbls. Good off, \$5.95@6.10; off, \$5.90@6.10; reddish off, \$5.80@6.10; winter, \$6.20@7; summer, \$6.35@6.75; prime crude, S. E., \$5.13@5.20.

Closing prices, Wednesday, July 7, 1915.—
Spot, \$6.03; July, \$6.04@6.09; August, \$6.12@6.13; September, \$6.24@6.25; October, \$6.27@6.29; November, \$6.36@6.39; December, \$6.37@6.40; January, \$6.43@6.44; February, \$6.46@6.49. Futures closed 1 to 10 decline. Sales were: July, 600, \$6.08@6.06; August, 6,900, \$6.19@6.12; September, 17,700, \$6.32@6.22; October, 1,300, \$6.34@6.29; December, 1,200, \$6.40@6.39; January, 2,700, \$6.46@6.42. Total sales, 30,400 bbls. Good off, \$5.95@6.10; off, \$5.85@6.10; reddish off, \$5.75@6.10; winter, \$6.20@6.75; summer, \$6.20@6.65; prime crude, S. E., \$5.13@5.20.

Closing prices, Thursday, July 8, 1915.—
Spot, \$6@6.07; July, \$6@6.04; August, \$6.10@6.11; September, \$6.20@6.21; October, \$6.22@6.24; November, \$6.30@6.34; December, \$6.30@6.36; January, \$6.38@6.39; February, \$6.39@6.45. Futures closed 2 to 7 lower. Sales were: July, 700, \$6.08@6.06; August, 1,800, \$6.14@6.10; September, 8,600, \$6.25@6.20; October, 2,200, \$6.26@6.23; December, 300, \$6.39@6.38; January, 1,400, \$6.43@6.39. Total sales, 15,000 bbls. Good off, \$5.88@6.06; off, \$5.75@6.06; reddish off, \$5.60@6.06; winter, \$6.20; summer, \$6.20; prime crude, S. E., \$5.13@5.20.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending July 8, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending July 8, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Adelaide, Australia	—	2
Auckland, N. Z.	—	155
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	353
Barbados, W. I.	—	3,510
Belize, British Honduras ..	—	161
Bergen, Norway	—	3,400
Bombay, India	—	37
Bordeaux, France	—	150
Bristol, England	—	235
Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	33
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	8,032
Cailbarien, Cuba	—	12
Callao, Peru	—	143
Cape Haitien, Haiti	—	8
Cape Town, Africa	—	1,725
Cardenas, Cuba	—	259
Cartagena, Colombia	—	5
Cayenne, French Guiana ..	—	534
Christiania, Norway	—	1,100
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	210
Colon, Panama	—	927
Columbia, British Columbia	—	45
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	14,199
Cristobal, Panama	—	1,371
Curacao, Leeward Islands ..	—	8

Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	1,537
Fremantle, Australia	136	320
Genoa, Italy	—	18,870
Gibraltar, Spain	—	500
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,710
Havana, Cuba	—	1,473
Havre, France	400	4,222
Hull, England	—	1,918
Kingston, W. I.	109	1,104
Kobe, Japan	—	11
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	3
La Plata, A. R.	—	324
Las Palmas, Canary Isl.	—	203
Liverpool, England	3,099	9,370
London, England	350	19,707
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	33
Macoris, S. D.	—	171
Manchester, England	—	10,755
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	136
Marseilles, France	—	6,614
Matanzas, W. I.	—	103
Melbourne, Australia	10	47
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	555
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	18,451
Naples, Italy	50	4,067
Nassau, Bahamas	—	144
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	130
Palermo, Sicily	—	1,600
Para, Brazil	—	415
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	479
Piraeus, Greece	100	2,040
Ponce, P. R.	—	48
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	33
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	99
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	12
Port Limon, C. R.	—	197
Port Natal, Cape Colony ..	—	25
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	26
Progreso, Mexico	—	184
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	30
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	2,135
Rotterdam, Holland	—	137,813
St. Johns, N. F.	25	62
Salaverry, A. R.	—	187
Sanchez, S. D.	—	76
San Domingo, S. D.	—	595
San Juan, P. R.	—	207
Santa Marta, Colombia	—	3
Santiago, Cuba	—	624
Santos, Brazil	—	3,570
Savona, British Columbia ..	—	600
Sydney, Australia	—	104
Trinidad, Island of	—	209
Valparaiso, Chile	—	553
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	66
Wellington, N. Z.	—	163
Yokohama, Japan	—	40
Ports not stated	—	187,641
Total	4,279	478,928

From New Orleans—

Bocas del Toro, Panama ..	—	452
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	900
Christiania, Norway	—	38,295
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	500
Frederickstad, Norway	—	18,600
Frontera, Mexico	—	180
Genoa, Italy	—	200
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	8,010
Havana, Cuba	250	6,012
Havre, France	—	150
Liverpool, England	—	1,500
Manchester, England	—	2,000
Progreso, Mexico	10	1,852
Rotterdam, Holland	—	4,000
San Juan, P. R.	—	50

Tampico, Mexico	—	2
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	2,310
Total	350	85,013
From Galveston—		
Havana, Cuba	—	70
Manchester, England	—	4,767
Progreso, Mexico	—	341
Santiago, Cuba	—	88
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,763
Total	—	7,029
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,456
Havre, France	—	493
Liverpool, England	—	1,650
Rotterdam, Holland	—	281
Total	—	3,880
From Philadelphia—		
Liverpool, England	—	6,401
Total	—	6,401
From Savannah—		
Aarhus, Denmark	—	566
Glasgow, Scotland	—	264
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	97
Liverpool, England	—	10,394
London, England	—	10,045
Manchester, England	—	6,168
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,422
Total	—	33,956
From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,789
Liverpool, England	98	12,479
London, England	—	11,569
Ports not stated	—	1,936
Total	98	28,773
From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	3,250
Rosario, A. R.	—	275
Total	—	3,525
From all other ports—		
Canada	—	39,094
Mexico (including overland) ..	—	2
Total	—	39,096

	Week ending July 8, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.	Same period.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Recapitulation—			
From New York	4,279	478,927	226,809
From New Orleans	350	85,105	61,132
From Galveston	—	7,029	1,571
From Baltimore	—	3,880	3,700
From Philadelphia	—	6,401	910
From Savannah	—	33,956	43,999
From Norfolk and Newport News ..	98	28,773	18,738
From Boston	—	110	4
From San Francisco	—	127	29
From Mobile	—	3,525	2,238
From all other ports	—	39,096	57,177
Total	4,727	686,929	416,307

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries:

- IVORYDALE, O.
- PORT IVORY, N. Y.
- KANSAS CITY, KAN.
- MACON, GA.

General Offices:

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Cable Address: "Procter"

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 9.—Market weak. Western steam, \$9.30 nom.; Middle West, \$8.10@8.20; city steam, 7½¢; refined Continent, \$9.80; South American, \$10; Brazil, kegs, \$11; compound, 7@7¼¢.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 9.—Copro fabrique, 101½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 101½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 9.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 157s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 102s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 63s.; New York, 59s. 6d.; picnic, 57s.; hams, long, 72s.; American cut, 68s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 73s.; long clear, 69s.; short backs, 60s.; bellies, clear, 66s. Lard, spot prime, 44s.; American refined contract, 44s. 9d.; 28-lb. boxes, 46s. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 34s. 3d.; choice, 38s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 85s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 34s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was a shade firmer, due chiefly to support from packers and covering of shorts.

Stearine.

The market continues very quiet with prices for oleo quoted at 8¼¢.

Tallow.

The market was steady with trade dull. City is quoted at 5½¢, and specials at 6¾¢.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was very quiet and steady with price changes small.

Market closed unchanged to 5 advance. Sales, 14,900 bbls. Spot oil, \$5.95@6.12. Crude, Southeast, nominal. Closing quotations on futures: July, \$6.02@6.05; August, \$6.10@6.12; September, \$6.21@6.22; October, \$6.27@6.28; November, \$6.30@6.34; December, \$6.33@6.35; January, \$6.38@6.39; February, \$6.40@6.48; good off oil, \$5.85@6.10; off oil, \$5.75@6.10; red off oil, \$5.65@6.05; winter oil, \$6.20 bid; summer white oil, \$6.20 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 9.—Hog market 5c. lower than yesterday's average. Bulk of prices, \$7.10@7.40; light, \$7.30@7.70; mixed, \$7@7.65; heavy, \$6.80@7.45; rough heavy, \$6.80@6.90; Yorkers, \$7.65@7.70; pigs, \$6.75; cattle prospects steady; heaves, \$7@10.40; cows and heifers, \$3.35@9.50; Texas steers, \$6.75@8.40; Western, \$7.35@8.50. Sheep market 10@15c. lower; yearlings, \$7.30@8.65; lambs, \$7@9.60; Western, \$7@9.75.

Kansas City, July 9.—Hogs slow, at \$7.15@7.45.

South Omaha, July 9.—Hogs lower, at \$6.65@7.35.

Buffalo, July 9.—Hogs easy; on sale, 5,600, at \$8@8.25.

Sioux City, July 9.—Hogs lower, at \$6.70@7.30.

Louisville, July 9.—Hogs steady, at \$7.65. Indianapolis, July 9.—Hogs lower, at \$7.40@7.70.

St. Joseph, July 9.—Hogs slow, at \$7.20@7.40.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,024	24,000	18,677
Swift & Co.	6,789	14,200	24,207
S. & S. Co.	5,558	11,200	9,627
Morris & Co.	5,105	12,300	6,830
Hammond Packing Co.	1,091	8,900	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,323	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	637	4,100	...

Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,600 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 8,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,600 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,100 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,300 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,000 hogs; others, 2,900 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,465	9,165	3,115
Fowler Packing Co.	508	...	1,474
S. & S. Co.	3,067	7,984	2,580
Swift & Co.	4,017	7,460	5,272
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,905	5,029	3,493
Morris & Co.	3,155	8,455	2,616
Others	217	388	24

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,265	9,242	4,954
Swift & Co.	3,600	11,705	15,197
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,774	12,184	10,412
Armour & Co.	3,295	12,689	12,691
Swartz & Co.	...	1,444	...
J. W. Murphy	...	6,300	...

South Omaha Packing Co., 25 cattle; S. & S. Co., 167 cattle; Lincoln Packing Co., 24 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 107 hogs.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,389	4,336	5,672
Swift & Co.	2,889	4,937	6,849
Armour & Co.	2,384	5,398	6,169
St. Louis Ind. Packing Co.	926	657	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	169	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	117	1,967	...
J. H. Beis Provision Co.	...	890	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	626	...
Krey Packing Co.	2	300	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	203	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	531	...
Others	884	7,908	1,307

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,025	19,045	...
Swift & Co.	...	6,887	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,100	19,350	...

Pittsburgh P. & P. Co., 174 cattle; others, 2,486 cattle; Cudahy Bros. Co., 2,635 lbs.; Roberts & Oake, 360 hogs; Rath Packing Co., 330 hogs.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 3, 1915:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	37,630
Kansas City	20,148
Omaha	2,167
St. Joseph	6,532
Cudahy	659
Sioux City	4,287
South St. Paul	5,862
New York and Jersey City	6,771
Fort Worth	11,399
Philadelphia	2,733
Pittsburgh	1,356
Oklahoma City	4,286
Boston	931

HOGS.	
Chicago	116,708
Kansas City	43,926
Omaha	28,611
St. Joseph	31,923
Cudahy	24,165
Sioux City	34,528
Ottumwa	11,009
Cedar Rapids	10,621
South St. Paul	30,704
New York and Jersey City	22,193
Fort Worth	3,931
Philadelphia	5,146
Pittsburgh	6,706
Oklahoma City	3,658
Boston	24,600

SHEEP.	
Chicago	63,931
Kansas City	19,192
Omaha	18,803
St. Joseph	7,071
Cudahy	240
Sioux City	1,843
South St. Paul	1,748
New York and Jersey City	44,018
Fort Worth	5,605
Philadelphia	7,860
Pittsburgh	2,562
Oklahoma City	80
Boston	5,095

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	10,000	6,000
Kansas City	...	5,477	...
Omaha	...	11,847	1,000
St. Louis	...	5,051	...
St. Joseph	100	7,000	1,200
Sioux City	...	7,500	...
Fort Worth	400	200	...
Milwaukee	...	3,995	...
Denver	300	100	...
Louisville	50	500	3,000
Detroit	...	300	...
Cudahy	...	4,200	...
Indianapolis	300	8,000	250
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	500
Buffalo	325	4,250	300
New York	...	1,600	2,984
Toronto, Canada	184	269	...

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.

Chicago	16,000	26,142	10,000
Kansas City	7,000	9,000	10,000
St. Louis	7,256	12,436	3,180
St. Joseph	1,700	5,200	3,000
Sioux City	1,200	2,500	...
St. Paul	2,600	8,000	300
Oklahoma City	600	1,000	...
Fort Worth	4,500	1,000	1,600
Milwaukee	...	800	...
Denver	2,600	100	...
Louisville	900	1,000	5,300
Indianapolis	1,300	4,500	500
Pittsburgh	1,600	7,000	5,000
Cincinnati	1,600	300	2,600
Buffalo	4,000	15,000	2,400
Cleveland	1,200	6,000	1,600
New York	3,127	6,800	9,557
Toronto, Canada	3,556	1,436	380

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.

Chicago	2,000	8,000	18,000
Kansas City	7,200	12,000	6,300
Omaha	4,200	8,400	13,000
St. Louis	4,300	6,200	6,900
St. Joseph	1,100	4,600	3,000
Sioux City	1,500	4,000	...
St. Paul	400	1,200	150
Oklahoma City	800	1,100	...
Fort Worth	2,700	1,000	400
Milwaukee	200	2,846	50
Denver	1,200	1,700	300
Louisville	50	400	4,200
Detroit	...	750	...
Cudahy	...	4,800	...
Wichita	...	441	...
Indianapolis	1,150	6,500	400
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	500
Cincinnati	200	7,028	700
Buffalo	450	3,300	400
Cleveland	100	2,000	1,600
New York	559	3,035	6,192
Toronto, Canada	781	1,263	472

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

Chicago	14,000	21,000	14,000
Kansas City	5,000	8,000	3,000
Omaha	2,400	6,400	11,000
St. Louis	4,700	5,500	6,500
St. Joseph	1,200	3,500	4,000
Sioux City	1,100	13,000	...
St. Paul	1,500	4,100	100
Oklahoma City	700	1,000	70
Fort Worth	5,000	1,500	200
Milwaukee	200	700	100
Denver	1,300	200	...
Louisville	100	781	5,704
Detroit	...	1,261	...
Cudahy	...	1,800	...
Wichita	...	2,000	...
Indianapolis	1,100	7,500	300
Pittsburgh	1,500	1,000	1,000
Cincinnati	200	3,582	3,900
Buffalo	200	2,600	200
Cleveland	100	2,000	...
New York	275	2,725	200
St. Joseph	2,056	5,480	3,200
Toronto, Canada	937	1,413	606

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.

Chicago	4,000	21,000	14,000
Kansas City	2,500	5,000	10,000
Omaha	1,900	10,700	1,600
St. Louis	3,400	4,000	2,500
St. Joseph	700	5,000	1,000
Sioux City	500	7,000	100
St. Paul	1,500	4,100	100
Oklahoma City	1,200	500	...
Fort Worth	3,500	1,200	1,000
Milwaukee	...	3,022	...
Louisville	...	1,458	5,385
Detroit	...	2,300	...
Cudahy	...	4,000	...
Wichita	...	432	...
Indianapolis	...	7,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	500
Cincinnati	400	4,200	3,000
Buffalo	300	1,600	800
New York	1,144	3,136	2,747

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.

Chicago	2,500	22,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,500	3,000	1,000
Omaha	650	9,500	15,500
St. Louis	1,400	9,500	1,300
St. Joseph	100	4,200	500
Sioux City	800	8,000	...
Fort Worth	2,400	800	200
South St. Paul	2,300	9,000	300
Oklahoma	300	300	...

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The packer hide market is active despite the high rates demanded. The holiday season did not check transactions and we report large sales in both packer and country hides.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trading was of fair proportions and included a number of the popular varieties of hides at strong and higher rates. Tanners in their scrambles for goods cleared out all the odd and end lots held by packers of slaughter running back to the first of the year. Killers say they never before were in such closely-sold-up position on the market. Packers are inclined to hold back on any offerings of July hides until the goods are in pack, believing that later rates will be more to their liking. At the same time they display a disposition to keep as closely sold as possible. Tanners are willing to take on further lots of hides at previous top sale figures and it is only sellers' disinclination to sell that is retarding movement. Heavy native steers received considerable attention. Most of the hides sold were native steers. Two packers opened the week with a sale of 10,000 June and July kill at 25c. Later a clean-up of 3,500 hides went at 23½c. for Aprils and 25c. for May-Junes. Two killers moved 10,000 July hides at the rate of 25½c. Bids at that rate have subsequently been refused and 26c. is firmly demanded. About 3,500 kosher hides went at 20½c. for January, February and March kill, 22c. for Aprils and May-Junes brought 23½c. No other trade effected. There are rumors going the rounds to the effect that 26c. has been paid and also refused, but confirmation is lacking on such reported trades. Heavy Texas steers received no attention. The nominal market on July kill is 22½c. for business; outside generally asked. Lights quoted at 21½c. and extreme lights at 21c. Stocks are moderate, but the slaughter is picking up, this being the season for increased kill. Butt branded steers were traded in at the new rate of 22½c. for about 8,000 July hides. Three packers did the business. One seller cleared out his old butts and Colorados, moving 15,000 hides altogether at 19½c. for January-February butts, 20½c. for March-Aprils and 21½c. for May-Junes. There was a rumor around that 21½c. had been paid for May-Junes, but this could not be confirmed. One packer declined 22½c. for July hides, as he was not ready to talk trade on such salting. Colorado steers were included in the clearance transaction of old butts, some 15,000 hides of both selections moving. The Colorado steers ran back in salting to the first of the year and brought 20c. for kill through June. Current slaughter is quoted at 22c. asked; last sales of Junes alone were at 21c. Stocks are small. Branded cows were not taken. Stocks are limited and the slaughter has not shown a very great increase as yet. Last trades were at 21c. for June kill. July hides are considered worth 22c. along with light and extreme light Texas steers. Heavy native cows went early in the week at the new rate of 25½c., involving 2,000 July hides. This transaction was rather long of confirmation, as there was a trade in 2,000 hides at 25c. about the same time and operators held to the opinion that both transactions had been confounded. Sellers say it costs 26c. to do further business. Light native cows are dull. Last trades were at 25c., but these hides are considered worth as much as 26c. There were rumors around late in the week to the effect that trading had been effected and also that

bids at that rate were refused. Stocks are small. The slaughter of native cows will run largely to lights through the summer months. Native bulls brought 20½c. for one of the local city packers July to January kill. About 3,500 hides were involved. This rate was the last paid for big packer goods. Only a few bulls are unsold in packers' hands and these are of salting late in the year. Nominal market is considered at 21c. Branded bulls were not sold. Last trades were at 16¼c. as to sellers, salting and point of kill. Nominal values range up to 17c. now and stocks are meagre.

Later.—Packer market is active. Two packers sold 35,000 late June and early July Texas steers at 23c., 22½c. and 22c. for heavy, light and extreme light respectively. Same sellers also sold 15,000 July branded cows at 22c. Another packer moved two cars late June Colorado steers at 21½c. All these hides are for sole leather purposes.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A strong market prevailed in country hides, but business was not of great proportions. Sellers as a general rule were holding for higher figures and were not anxious to trade unless their views were met, feeling sure of obtaining them later. Then again, when trading was effected, long-haired hides were applied on the deliveries, as holders want to clear out the tag ends of their stocks and collections before talking straight short-haired lots. There were a couple of short-haired lots offered for sale this week, but tanners could not see their way clear to pay the stiff rates demanded. There is something going on in skins, both calf and kip which is difficult to analyze. Buyers who never before entered this market have taken both city and packer skins. There is considerable secrecy surrounding the whole transaction and the appearances of the trades lead well posted operators to doubt whether or not the strength manifested is well founded. Heavy steers were sold in connection with heavy cows in seasonable stock, containing some long-haired at 19½c. These hides were moved from a country point on a Chicago price basis. Fresh steers are quoted at 20½c. for further business. Available stocks are moderate, as a lighter weight class of cattle is slaughtered in the country sections. Heavy cows were taken along with the steers referred to above at 19½c. delivered Chicago basis from a country point. Heavy cows were included with a sale of buff weights down to 40 lbs. running about half short-haired and ones at 20c. Two cars of hides were involved. A car of all weight country hides was sold from this market at 20c., some heavy cows being included in the transaction. One dealer moved 3,000 long-haired free of grub, heavy cows, of quality running back to fall and early winter at 20½c. Dealers talk as high as 21c. for short-haired heavy cows. Stocks are small, these hides having been in good demand lately. Buffs were taken with heavy cows at 20c. for two cars of hides running 40 per cent. short-haired and about half ones. This trade took in extremes 40-45 lbs. A car of all weight country hides went at 20c. of mixed hair. No other business reported in buff weights. All short-haired number one buffs are offered at 21c. Original lots of fresh hides are held at 20c., to include a few long-haired and shedder hides. No seconds were sold alone. A car of long-haired grubby twos was offered at 17½c. early in the week and a bid of 17c. was declined therefor. The dealer offering the lot withdrew them from the market and now values them much higher. The situation in the country districts

is strong. A Michigan dealer was here this week and offered seasonable buffa containing a few long-haired hides at 20c. and declined a bid of 19½c. for them. All weights of country hides from points west and northwest of here are bringing 19@20c. delivered Chicago basis as to quality and originating section. One local dealer says he got three cars of hides at 19c., but most trades were in a range of 19½@20c. delivered basis. Extremes were rather active. A car of strictly short-haired goods sold at 21c. A car of mixed hair extremes brought 19½c., running about half ones. Another car of extremes, running fully eighty per cent. twos all long-haired, sold at 19½c. A car of all weight country hides was sold from this market, to include some extremes at 20c. Some dealers held views of 22c. for short-haired extremes. Stocks are not burdensome, but most dealers would welcome further business in this selection in order to move out their supplies of long-haired goods. Branded hides were taken at 16c. flat for a car of country run of mixed hair. Short-haired goods are held at 16½c. for country lots. Country packer branded hides are quoted up to 19c. delivered Chicago basis asked as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls were not reported moved in country quality, but one of the local city packers moved his July to January production of native bulls at 20½c., the price the big packers accepted. Country bulls are quoted at 16½c. last paid for heavy average seasonable hides. Country packer bulls are quoted at 18@19c. nominal. Kipskins moved at 17@17½c. for country run, including mostly long-haired stock. More seasonable skins are considered worth 18c. City skins are quiet and quoted nominally at 18@19c. One packer moved his stock of kipskins from January to July at 20c., estimated at one carload. This is not the season of the year for heavy receipts of kipskins. These skins have been in the dumps along with calfskins for some time past.

Later.—The market is less active. Seasonable hides, 45 lbs. and up, quoted at 20c., extremes 21c.

CALFSKINS moved at 19½c. for two cars of first salted local city varieties. Several buyers were around the market and additional trading was expected as the week closed. Collectors are endeavoring to get 20c. on next business. Outside city skins were quiet all week. Efforts to arouse some enthusiasm were futile. Last sales were at 19c.; this was bid for more and declined at the time last sales were effected, but is not now available. Country skins are dull at 18c. nominal for business; packers sold at 22½c. for about 40,000 May, June and early July kill. The skins moved are said to go to a party who never before handled packer goods. Deacons are strong and bringing 87½@90c. and light calf \$1.07½@1.10 for existing stocks.

HORSE HIDES moved in a rather free way in a range of \$4.50@4.75 as to quality of country lots. City hides are moving in range of \$4.75@5.25 as to quality; available supplies are still large. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction, with the ponies and glues out at \$1.50@2 and coltskins at 50@75c. as to lots.

HOGSKINS are meeting with their usual good demand from local buyers who take small parcels as fast as available at 55@70c.

(Continued on page 43.)

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City and Country PACKER HIDES

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 7.

Good to choice corn-fed steers are advancing in price by "leaps and bounds," and the better the cattle the better the market. Above 9½c. the trade is anywhere from 25¢ to 40c. higher than a week ago, while cattle selling from \$8.50 to \$9.50 show 10¢ to 15c. advance and under 8½c., especially on the low-priced and "grassy" grades, it is only steady and rather a slow trade, a notable feature of the market recently being a decided widening in the range of values, as "grass" cattle are coming more freely, while top-notchers are steadily diminishing. Receipts are moderate and for the first three days of the week totaled approximately 34,000 head, as compared with 36,287 for the same period a week ago, and on Wednesday the trade touched the high point of the season thus far, prime long-fed beefs topping the market at \$10.35, with quite a sprinkling of choice cattle of all weights from \$10 to \$12.50, and the bulk of the good to choice steers sold from \$9.50 to \$10, with medium to good grades from \$9 to \$9.50, and, as mentioned previously in this letter, we are getting more of the low-priced "grassy" cattle, and they are selling all the way down to 7c. per pound. A very wide spread in values is looked for during the summer months, as there is every reason for believing that the better grades of corn-fed steers will work decidedly higher before a halt is called; in fact, it is not a far-fetched conclusion to presume that 11c. will be paid before many weeks.

The early summer months usually witness some violent fluctuations in the butcher stuff market. Sometimes they take place during the closing days of June and then again not until the first part of July, much depending upon climatic and pasture conditions, which of course regulate to a large extent the marketward movement of "grassy" cattle. In former years the annual early summer "slump in values" was of a serious and permanent nature, but in recent years the gradual lessening supply of cattle has acted as a preventative to anything like a protracted period of low prices, and this year there is more reason than ever for concluding that declines in the trade, even though they be severe, will not be of a permanent nature, although they will occur whenever conditions are such as to enable the buying contingent to pound the market. The trade is active and anywhere from 20¢ to 35c. higher than last week's finish, and the alacrity with which the buyers have cleaned up the receipts this week is further evidence to us that as a general rule strong markets for this class of cattle will predominate during the summer months.

In summing up the situation so far as the hog trade is concerned, it is well enough, when referring to the advantage derived from the enormous export demand for the cured product, to remember that receipts of hogs at the six principal Western markets are approximately 1,500,000 heavier than for the first six months of 1914, and even though the cured product is being exported in enormous quantities the demand for lard and mess pork, on the other hand, shows a decided falling off recently, which in a measure offsets what advantages might accrue from the export trade. While it is not at all unlikely that choice light hogs will sell above 8c. during the next thirty to fifty days, yet for the present the big operators seem to have the situation well in hand, as every near approach to the 8c. mark is promptly followed by a decisive reaction in the trade. Such has been the case again this week despite very moderate receipts, the first three days supply totaling 53,500 head as compared with 89,000 for the same period a week ago. While the trade on a few choice shipping grades opened strong on Wednesday with that class selling from \$7.80 to \$7.90 with the extreme top \$7.95.

(Continued on page 37.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 7.

With a moderate run of cattle, 16,900 in all, including 4,400 southerners, the market has been extremely active and is unevenly higher for the week. On the best grades the advance is in the neighborhood of 50c.; on the medium grades it is not so marked and on the common grades it can only be called a strong market. Heavy beef steers for the first time this season sold at \$10, on Wednesday. There were a number of sales at this figure. They had weight and finish, but lacked quality. This grade could be good enough to sell up to \$10.25. Prime heifers in car lots are going to scale at \$9.50, and mixed yearlings and heifers at the same figure. The quality of yearlings and heifers generally is very good and the bulk of the sales range from \$8.75 to \$9.25. Prime cows sold this week for \$7.60; good cows are quoted at \$7 to \$7.50. The good quality of our south Texas receipts is still noticeable. A train of 11 cars of straight grassers sold Wednesday at \$8.50; they averaged 1,068 and were of excellent quality. Another train sold the same day averaging a little over 1,000 at \$7.90. The top for the week on the southern side was made last Thursday on a carload of 1,100 lb. steers, which brought \$8.85. The same day several carloads brought variously from \$8.50 to \$8.75. While weather conditions have retarded the movement of south Texas cattle, yet they are coming in fair quantity; we have had about 150 carloads for the week.

Something over 32,000 hogs were received this week. The shortage in the run is accounted for through weather conditions and harvesting time; in addition to this the 4th of July holiday had its effect. The market generally is active and strong, the packers and order buyers are all in evidence. On Thursday \$8 was reached on mixed and butchers' and on light hogs, and we have been hovering around that figure ever since. The prices today are: Mixed and butchers', \$7.85 to \$8; good heavy, \$7.80 to \$7.85; light hogs, \$7.85 to \$7.95; bulk, \$7.80 to \$7.90. The quality generally has been good.

We have received 23,000 sheep for the week. The sheep market has held fully steady and there is very little fluctuation in prices. Ewes are quoted at \$5 to \$5.25; and best muttens at \$5.50 to \$6. On the other hand, lambs continue to show a sharp decline; they are from 35¢ to 50c. lower for the week. Best spring lambs are quoted at \$9.50 to \$9.75; light and medium grades, \$7.50 to \$9. The Tennessee crop has about been marketed, although some few are still arriving in small quantities. Clearances in this department excellent.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 6.

Cattle sold strong to 15c. higher today, following a rising market during the past ten days; receipts 7,000 head. Three different lots of Missouri and Kansas steers sold at 9.75 today, and yearlings brought \$9.70, new high prices for this year. Bulk of the native steers now sell at \$8.75 to \$9.50. Butcher grades are strong, medium cows selling at \$6.25 to \$6.75, choice cows up to \$7.75 to \$8, medium heifers \$7 to \$8, top heifers \$8.75 to \$9.50. Two shipments of Arizona cattle arrived today, nine cars selling at \$8.25 to \$8.60, and four cars on the Holstein order at \$7.90 to \$8.25, which prices are 25¢ to 40c. above two or three weeks ago for similar cattle. A train of 17 cars of California hay-fed steers came in today, and sold at \$8.85 to \$8.90 to killers, weighing 1,150 to 1,220 lbs. average, with four cars to feeder buyers at \$8.65, weighing 1,245 lbs. average. Stock cattle sold firm, although offerings are small, and quality medium, most sales at \$7 to \$7.75. In the quarantine division a new high record was made, \$9.10, high-

est price ever paid for quarantine cattle at any market, and the 55 carloads offered in that division included fed steers at \$7.90 and upwards, grass steers at \$6.55 to \$7.50, cows at \$5 to \$7.50, heifers at \$6.25 to \$6.75.

Hogs sold 5¢ to 10c. higher, top \$7.80, bulk of sales \$7.60 to \$7.75, receipts 13,000 head. Packers bought freely for a time, paying up to \$7.77½ for light hogs, but the late market was weak, with packers bidding steady with yesterday. Supply and demand have been evenly matched for several months, hence there has been no substantial change in prices during that period, but conditions just now appear more flattering to the selling side than heretofore.

Sheep and lambs had an off day, spring lambs selling 25¢ to 40c. lower in some cases. The break is regarded as temporary, since there are few sheep in sight for balance of the week, and some Arizona lambs at a nearby feeding station will be brought in Thursday, in expectation of some recuperation by that time. Receipts were 6,700 today, Arizona spring lambs at \$9.55, native springs \$9.60, native ewes worth \$5.25 to \$5.65, feeding lambs \$6.25 to \$7.25.

OMAHA

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., July 6.

Receipts of cattle at this point are still running quite a bit ahead of last year, but the demand is broadening, and last week's 15,000 supply went to both local and shipping buyers at higher figures, the advance for the week being all of 25¢ to 40c. Heavy cattle received more of the advance than the yearlings, and lighter weights and the heavy cattle now sell at the top of the list. Choice 1,575-lb. beefs brought \$9.70 today, while the best of the yearlings sold around \$9.50. Bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-lb. beefs went at a range of \$8.85 to \$9.35. In spite of the advance in beef cattle there has not been a corresponding improvement in prices prevailing for cows and heifers. Choice to prime corn fed heifers are selling high, from \$8 to \$9, but for the best of the grass heifers it is a \$7 to \$7.75 market, and the bulk of the butcher and beef stock is selling around \$6 to \$7, with canners and cutters at \$4 to \$6. There has been a good trade right along in veal calves at steady to strong figures, \$7 to \$10, and a broad outlet and a stronger market for bulls, stags, etc., at \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Last week's run of hogs, 70,500 head, was the heaviest so far this season, and the hogs are coming more freely and of better quality than at this time last year. In spite of the liberal receipts the demand from all sources has held up remarkably well and prices have not weakened off materially. All classes of buyers are paying a premium for the light and butcher hogs, and heavy loads are going at a discount, as too much weight is coming. There were some 9,300 hogs here today, and the market was 5¢ to 10c. higher than last week. Tops brought \$7.60, as against \$7.35 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$7.25 to \$7.40, as against \$7.20 to \$7.25 a week ago.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have been rather liberal for this time of the year, and this has been responsible for a lower level of values for lambs. The heavy muttens have held up all right, however, and the only weakness has been in the lambs, which are selling 25¢ to 50c. lower than ten days ago. Fair to choice lambs are selling at \$9 to \$9.75; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7.50; wethers, \$5.75 to \$6.75, and ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.75.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 5, 1915.

	Beef	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Hogs
New York	2,249	6,570	588	5,105
Jersey City	2,167	3,216	29,105	17,088
Central Union	2,355	370	14,375	—
Totals	6,771	10,156	44,018	22,193
Totals last week	7,378	10,488	34,060	20,978

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Houston, Tex.—S. S. Lard, A. J. Smith and George T. Maggard have incorporated the Texas Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$40,000.

Louisville, Ky.—E. L. McMillan, Karl C. Sakewitz and C. J. Bowman have incorporated the Dixie Butter Company with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Newton, Ill.—The Newton Ice & Cold Storage Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000, to manufacture ice and operate a cold storage plant.

ICE NOTES.

Etowah, Tenn.—The Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Company contemplate the installation of a creamery.

West, Miss.—The capital stock of the West Co-Operative Creamery Company has been increased from \$2,000 to \$4,000.

Lake City, Fla.—J. W. Layne and others are a committee in charge of the installation of the cold storage department to be added to the municipal ice plant now being established by the city.

Winters, Cal.—Fire destroyed the local creamery plant belonging to the Western Yolo Creamery and Ice Company. An auto truck and 8,000 gallons of crude oil also burned. Total loss, \$5,000.

Hoboken, N. J.—The Hudson Ice Company has purchased a site at Central and Jefferson avenues, in the Hudson City section of Jersey City, and plans are under way for the erection of a large new modern plant.

RUSSIAN REFRIGERATION SERVICE.

(Continued from page 17.)

No more than a brief reference need be made to the extensive service of refrigeration cars that was put on the railways leading into Western Siberia in order to stimulate the export of Siberian butter. Everyone knows what a success this movement has been, not-

withstanding the fact that the arrangements for replenishing the ice tanks on the way between East Russia, Western Siberia and the Baltic ports for export are of a very defective, and at some parts of the route quite scandalous nature, resulting in the arrival of the butter in such condition that it loses a large percentage of its value, compared with what might be expected of it if the refrigerated car service were an efficient one.

The Very Deficient Meat Transport.

Respecting other perishable goods, such as fruits, eggs, poultry, game, etc., and also of meat, it must be confessed that the services of refrigerator cars may be said almost not to exist.

Now the war, with the intensified crisis which it has produced, brings the question still further, if it had been possible, into the foreground. The transport of live cattle requires four times as much room as that of dead meat, and in view of the undoubted advantage in the matter of transport, it is very important in the present critical period, when there is a great lack of rolling stock on the railways on account of the military demands, that energetic steps should be taken to immediately reorganize the service of meat transport.

The government railways, and it must also be added, the private railways, have entered heartily enough into the consultations that have been held on this particular subject; and at various points on the respective lines cold stores have been erected and arrangements made for either creating a refrigerator car service, or extending such limited service as existed.

With regard to the meat supply of Moscow, this city is served almost exclusively with live cattle, the chief reason being that there is not cold storage to take care of dead meat if it were sent into the town. The situation is somewhat better in Petrograd,

where cold stores for meat have been erected sufficient to take in about 30,000 poods (483 tons), so that Petrograd has a dual meat service, both live and dead.

It is of interest to observe that the supplies for the principal towns come from the railway zones as follows: The Ryazan-Ural; the Southeastern; the Southwestern; the Moscow, Kieff, Voronezh; the Southern; the Caucasian; the Northwestern; and the Troitzk. This list is arranged in the order of importance, or in respect to quantity of meat carried along the lines to the various markets. Although naturally the quantities so delivered are very considerable, military requisitions have laid a severe tax on the resources of these supply centers or districts.

It was explained at the recent council held in Moscow, for example, that it would require about four hundred special refrigerator cars to carry dead meat from the Orenburg, Uralsk, Caucasian and Don districts, and of course it would need a certain amount of railway skill to organize such train service and assign the respective trains to their most convenient positions in the time tables.

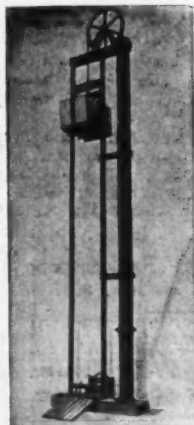
The question of supplying the ice on the route is simple in itself, and only wants a certain amount of care. It is the intention likewise of the railway service, which has determined on instituting an extensive refrigerated car transport of meat, to include the carriage of fish from the Caspian sea via Astrachan. All this has been practically determined on, and a portion of the programme has already been confirmed or approved by the government; and such as remains for authorization is before the proper authorities for prompt decision.

IMPORTS OF POTASH SALTS.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the imports of potash salts into the United States during the month of May, and the five months ending May, 1914 and

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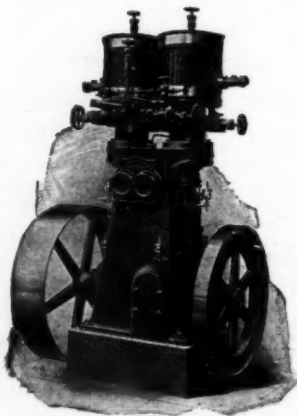
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CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
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INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
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LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

1915. The items are so grouped as to show the potash salts used chiefly as fertilizers and other potash salts. The ton given is the long ton of 2,240 pounds. The table follows:

	May			
	1914.		1915.	
Fertilizer salts:	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Kainit	11,960	\$59,641	.....	.....
Manure salts ..	19,047	203,632	197	\$7,639
Sulphate of potash	2,162	94,788	33	2,204
Muriate of potash	17,952	619,397	28	3,845
Other potash salts:	Pounds.		Pounds.	
Carbonate of potash	1,621,787	48,548	769,047	24,947
Hydrate of potash	811,313	28,442	141,500	6,389
Nitrate of potash	475,724	15,170	.....	.....
Cyanide of potash	1,236	16	.....	.....
Other potash salts	512,383	44,519	67,203	7,098

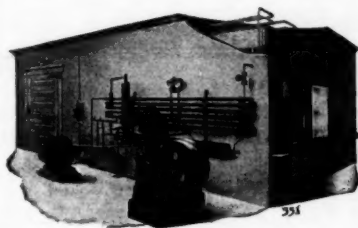
	Five months ending May			
	1914.		1915.	
Fertilizer salts:	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Kainit	239,362	\$1,115,151	3,786	\$31,553
Manure salts ..	81,669	895,739	12,456	179,328
Sulphate of potash	21,313	907,635	8,806	405,631
Muriate of potash	105,739	3,606,445	56,135	2,336,098
Other potash salts:	Pounds.		Pounds.	
Carbonate of potash	9,867,075	282,758	8,396,034	261,234
Hydrate of potash	3,462,638	128,613	2,016,942	97,956
Nitrate of potash	1,079,045	35,599	6,855	400
Cyanide of potash	275,977	37,362	828,527	124,934
Other potash salts	2,704,391	241,075	2,064,260	202,370

A REMARKABLE PACKING FAMILY.

A very unusual and interesting history is that of the F. Schenk & Sons Company, of Wheeling, W. Va. It was founded in 1857 by Frederick Schenk, who died ten years ago. The business is now conducted by fifteen members of the family. There are three sons—John, who is president; Albert, secretary and treasurer, and Otto, who is vice-president. The remainder of the firm are twelve nephews, each of whom has his own department to attend to, and among these fifteen men perfect harmony prevails, and has prevailed for the past ten years.

The business has grown enormously, due to the fine quality of goods they make. Their specialty is buying only the very finest grade of hogs weighing as nearly as possible to a 250 pounds average. Their hog buyers have instructions to that effect, and year in and year out the weights are the same. The fifteen members of the firm have a monthly meeting, and ways and means are talked over to increase efficiency.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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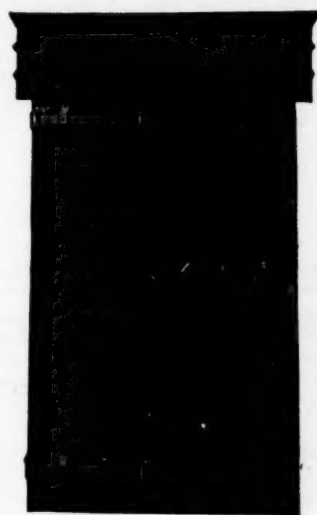
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JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

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JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

Chicago Section

We haven't heard from Aqua Milk Borden lately on the unfairness of some of the war parties.

Come to think of it, it has been tough on the June bride. But—what's in a month, anyhow?

They are running short of beer in Germany. Why not pour a raft of those Dutchmen back into the bar'l?

Begins to listen like the "Yellow Peril" knew who the Real Menace was long before Hobson knew anything much.

That German note is still being framed. Take yer time, Bill, we can wait. Anyhow, we know yer busy—durned busy.

It might surprise some of you to know that a really intelligent farmer from Ohio says "We haven't had near rain enough."

Ralph Waldo Emerson Decker, of Mason City, Iowa, was in Chicago on a three days' business trip last week, fat and happy as usual!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1915, averaged 11.40 cents per pound for domestic beef.

On the level, everything considered and every angle taken into consideration, what has this country got to do with the European war, anyhow?

An expert and a critic are much the same thing. If no one knew any more than either one, they wouldn't have a peg to hang their little kellys on.

Joe Ilg has his hands full these days. The railroad end of the business means lots of hard work, and requires plenty of ability—which qualifies Joe.

Les 'ope Kaiser Bill ain't mixed up with the Chicago Gas Company. Bill, Roger and Bob—amalgamated—sure would be a deadly layout in the "gas" game!

We have all kinds of excuses for holidays, ranging from Washington's Birthday to Labor Day. Why not stick on another and call it "Unhyphenating Day"?

Frank Hamilton, of the Paul O. Reymann Company, Wheeling, W. Va., was a visitor in Chicago during the week. Frank is an old-timer here, well and favorably known.

"Kiss and make up!" say Miss Addams and Grape Juice Bill to Gawge, Nick and Bill. "YES, WE WILL—NOT!" say Gawge, Nick and Bill. Lettuffite! They gotta, now.

Our old friend Jack Hall is one (there should be millions such) who believes in the "fellowship of man." Runs in the blood—the beloved Dr. John Hall, of New York, was his uncle.

Mr. R. Mannheim, of Evansville, Ind., made a flying trip to Chicago last week, attended to business and hustled back home. He says he only has time to hit the high places!

Some blawsted Hinglishman named Lord Curzon says: "Great Britain will be ready to take up this war seriously by the end of the year!" Ownow, old top! Blawst it, y'know, buck up!

Joe Jackson, the wheat expert, says this country is going to be the bread basket of the world for some time, and adds that wheat in the Chicago market on the dollar basis is a safe investment.

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$2,900 net to the buyer. S'all right, if you have the "margin" handy. If we had some ham we'd have some ham and eggs, if we had some aigs!

Recent visitors in Chicago were A. L. Eberhardt, of Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Ill.; W. N. Gehrmann, of the Kohrs Packing Company, Davenport, Ia.; E. C. Merritt, Indianapolis Abattoir Company; Ralph W. E.

Decker, Jacob Decker & Sons Co., Mason City, Ia., and C. M. De Moss, of La Crosse, Wis. Some distinguished visitors, literary and otherwise!

Thomas J. Teeling, for many years weighmaster at the Union Stock Yards, died at his home, 4612 South Union avenue, Tuesday morning of heart failure after a brief illness. "Tom," as he was known to thousands of Stock Yards, was an employee of the Stock Yards company for 30 years, and was well known to many farmers and stockmen. He was taken ill about a week ago.

Special dispatch from the Packingtown Pessimist.—"The writer of this spent the Fifth of July in a burg of 25,000 people who celebrated The Fourth on this day. And it was some celebration! Exciting? Waal, neow! One guy bust a tire on his 'foolish four,' and the report could be heard two blocks away. The freight sheds burnt down, and a feller hauled a wagon-load of horse manure over the bridge next to the ho-tel. What more excitement d'ye want, anyhow?"

W. G. Press & Company say of the provision situation: "The believers in higher provision prices, on the theory that they would follow the higher price of cattle and the strong hog market, are surely meeting with much disappointment. Raw material in live hogs and cattle going up, and the finished hog products going down, certainly presents a very confusing situation, but the world's conditions as they exist today can create almost any kind of a situation in food commodities, and forecasting seems almost useless."

W. L. Gregson writes to The National Provisioner on the provision situation as follows: "The bulk of the business lately has been one of readjustments changing forward and deliveries on July contracts. The general tone has been unsettled and lard still shows accumulation, but the manufacture from this on will be comparatively light. After the holidays holders of pork particularly began liquidating, and the lard and ribs became weak in sympathy. Conditions point to higher prices for live hogs, and possibly a seasonable hardening in provision values generally a little later."

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More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency

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AND
FERTILIZER MATERIALS
No. 1 Wall Street, New York
COMMERCE BUILDING, CHICAGO

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.
(Concluded from page 33.)

the market in sympathy with a severe slump in provisions soon broke badly and closed 10@15c. lower with medium and light butchers selling \$7.65@7.75; heavy butchers, \$7.45@7.60; medium weight mixed packing and heavy packing grades, \$7.20@7.35, and rough packers in small lots are selling down as low as \$6.90@7.10. The range in values is bound to be very wide, as the percentage of heavy rough hogs in the receipts will show a decided increase during the next three or four weeks; in fact, grassy packers are already beginning to show up in fairly goodly numbers.

Sheep and lambs have been well supplied since the opening of the week, but the market has carried a very active feeling, each day's supplies being well cleared by noon-time. The range season is now under full headway, Western arrivals contributing fully two-thirds of each day's supplies. A decline of 25c. per cwt. on lambs took place Tuesday, but Wednesday followed with a little stronger feeling, prices in many cases showing an advance of 10c. per cwt. It looks as though values had worked down to where slaughterers could handle the stock at a fair profit, as we have heard but little during the past few days regarding losses on the dressed goods shipped to Eastern points. There is nothing in the situation to indicate much change in values for the coming fortnight.

LEON DASHEW

Counselor at Law
320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Counsel to
Beef and Products Credit Association, also to Beef and Provisioners' Collection Agency of New York City

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bldg., Chicago
PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

THE BRICE-DANIELS CO.
Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago
HORNS HOOFES BONES
Fertilizer, Glue Stock and All Packinghouse By-Products.

Every day brings numerous inquiries from the country regarding prospects of getting feeding stock, and everyone connected with the trade is looking forward to the time when stock can be taken out on feeding and breeding account. Quarantine restrictions are working a greater hardship on local feeders now than at any time since the embargo was established last fall. Thousands upon thousands of acres of feed are going to waste that could be stocked with such feeding stock as is offered on the market that, owing to the embargo, has to be sold to slaughterers at

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts. Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers.
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association

whatever it will bring. It is a deplorable situation as this stock that could be taken out for better finish will be badly needed later on.

We quote: Good to choice Western lambs, \$9.60@9.85; good to choice native lambs, \$9.40@9.65; poor to medium, \$8.50@9; culls, \$5.50@7.25; fat native yearlings, \$8@8.50; fair to best Western yearlings, \$7.50@7.85; good to choice Western wethers, \$6.50@6.85; fat Western ewes, \$6@6.25; fat native ewes, \$5.50@6; poor to medium, \$4.75@5.25; culls, \$3.50@4.50; rams, \$4.50@4.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 28.....	17,057	1,424	43,336	6,678
Tuesday, June 29.....	3,530	3,420	18,023	12,571
Wednesday, June 30.....	15,700	3,149	27,750	14,632
Thursday, July 1.....	5,487	2,796	20,330	16,688
Friday, July 2.....	2,310	722	22,357	7,492
Saturday, July 3.....	183	22	9,720	5,446

Total last week.....	44,207	11,533	141,524	63,707
Previous week.....	38,742	9,237	139,780	55,987
Cor. week, 1914.....	39,686	7,968	116,404	56,647
Cor. week, 1913.....	31,514	6,314	90,162	60,985

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 28.....	3,628	...	6,300
Tuesday, June 29.....	894	...	3,743
Wednesday, June 30.....	2,738	...	5,044
Thursday, July 1.....	930	...	3,339
Friday, July 2.....	454	...	4,171
Saturday, July 3.....	22	...	2,144

Total last week.....	8,576	...	24,741	130
Previous week.....	7,521	...	19,772	179
Cor. week, 1914.....	37,656	347	15,711	6,181
Cor. week, 1913.....	12,693	96	12,516	2,766

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 3, 1915.....	1,015,031	3,931,706	1,579,183
Same period, 1914.....	1,140,975	3,462,703	2,519,775

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending July 3, 1915.....	537,000
Previous week.....	517,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	433,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	366,000
Total year to date.....	14,373,000
Same period, 1914.....	12,325,000
Same period, 1913.....	12,858,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to July 3, 1915.....	112,400	378,400	161,400
Week ago.....	103,200	362,700	150,400
Year ago.....	111,000	309,300	189,100
Two years ago.....	91,200	291,900	140,900

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to July 3, and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	2,963,000	2,871,000
Hogs.....	10,364,000	8,871,000
Sheep.....	4,385,000	5,635,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending July 3, 1915:	
Armour & Co.....	23,900
Swift & Co.....	16,900
S. & S. Co.....	11,200
Morris & Co.....	12,300
Hammond Co.....	8,900
Western P. Co.....	8,400
Anglo-American.....	4,300
Independent P. Co.....	9,300
Boyd-Lunham.....	6,600
Roberts & Oake.....	4,600
Brennan P. Co.....	4,000
Miller & Hart.....	4,100
Others.....	13,500

Totals.....	127,700
Previous week.....	127,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	103,800
Cor. week, 1913.....	82,000
Total, 1915.....	3,708,200
Total, 1914.....	2,761,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$9.20	\$7.60	\$6.10	\$8.50
Previous week.....	9.00	7.70	5.25	8.15
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.75	8.35	5.25	8.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.00	8.80	4.25	7.10
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.85	7.40	4.15	7.25
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.30	6.64	4.10	6.35

CATTLE

Steers, good to choice.....	\$7.45@ 9.95
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.50@ 9.75
Inferior heifers.....	5.00@ 6.25
Good to choice heifers.....	6.50@ 8.00
Good to choice cows.....	6.00@ 7.40
Cutters.....	3.75@ 4.75
Canners.....	3.00@ 4.00
Butcher bulls.....	5.05@ 7.25
Bolognas.....	5.75@ 6.25
Good to choice veal calves.....	9.00@ 10.50
Heavy calves.....	7.50@ 9.00

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$7.65@ 7.85
Fair to fancy light.....	7.65@ 7.80
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	7.60@ 7.75
Prime heavy butchers, 270-340 lbs.....	7.50@ 7.70
Heavy and mixed packing.....	7.40@ 7.65
Heavy packing.....	7.30@ 7.50
Pigs, fair to good.....	6.75@ 7.00
*Stags.....	6.50@ 7.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes, fair to good.....	\$5.00@ 5.75
Yearlings.....	7.00@ 8.25
Wethers, fair to choice.....	5.50@ 6.50
Clipped lambs.....	7.50@ 9.25
Native lambs.....	9.25@ 10.00
Western lambs.....	9.50@ 10.00
Bucks.....	3.50@ 5.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$16.75	\$16.75	\$16.75	\$16.75
September.....	17.15	17.17½	17.02½	17.05
October.....	17.25	17.25	17.15	17.15

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.25	9.25	9.25	\$9.25
September.....	9.47½	9.50	9.45	\$9.45

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.30	10.32½	10.30	10.32½
September.....	10.60	10.60	10.57½	10.60

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.

Holiday. No market.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.40	16.45	16.40	\$16.45
September.....	17.15	17.17½	16.72½	\$16.80
October.....	17.25	17.25	16.85	16.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.10	9.10	9.00	9.00
September.....	9.47½	9.47½	9.20	\$9.20

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.22½	10.25	10.22½	10.25
September.....	10.62½	10.65	10.47½	10.50

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.55	16.55	15.40	15.72½
September.....	16.80	16.82½	15.62½	15.97½
October.....	16.45	16.52½	15.92½	16.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.65	8.75	8.65	8.75
September.....	9.25	9.25	8.87½	8.97½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.30	10.30	9.90	9.92½
September.....	10.52½	10.55	10.05	\$10.17½

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	15.70	15.70	15.45	15.45
September.....	15.95	16.10	15.60	15.70
October.....	16.10	16.15	15.80	\$15.80

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.77½	8.85	8.45	8.45
September.....	8.97½	9.00	8.65	\$8.65

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.22½	10.25	9.92½	\$9.70
September.....	10.20	10.20	9.92½	\$9.93

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	15.40	15.62½	15.40	15.62½
September.....	15.75	16.00	15.75	\$15.92½
October.....	16.00	16.10	15.75	16.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.57½	8.67½	8.57½	\$8.60
September.....	8.70	8.87	8.62½	8.80

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	9.77½	9.90	9.77½	9.90
September.....	10.07	10.15	10.00	\$10.12½
October.....	10.07½	10.20	10.07½	10.20

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@ 25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@ 28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@ 35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@ 18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@ 18
Beef Stew.....	12	@ 14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12	@ 18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@ 18
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@ 12½
Corned Flanks.....	20	@ 25
Round Steaks.....	20	@ 25
Round Roasts.....	16	@ 18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@ 20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14	@ 16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@ 12½
Roiled Roast.....	16	@ 18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	25	@ 28
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	18	@ 20
Legs, fancy.....	24	@ 25
Stew.....	15	@ 15
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	22	@ 22
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	25	@ 25
Chops, French, each.....	15	@ 15

Mutton.

Legs.....	13	@ 20
Stew.....	12½	@ 12½
Shoulders.....	16	@ 16
Hind Quarters.....	22	@ 22
Fore Quarters.....	16	@ 16
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@ 25
Shoulder Chops.....	18	@ 18

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	16	@ 18
Pork Chops.....	18	@ 20
Pork Shoulders.....	14	@ 14
Pork Tenderloins.....	35	@ 35
Pork Butts.....	15	@ 15
Spare Ribs.....	10	@ 10
Hocks.....	11	@ 11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@ 8
Leaf Lard.....	12½	@ 12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@ 22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@ 14
Legs.....	15	@ 15
Brasas.....	14	@ 16
Shoulders.....	16	@ 18
Cutlets.....	35	@ 35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@ 25

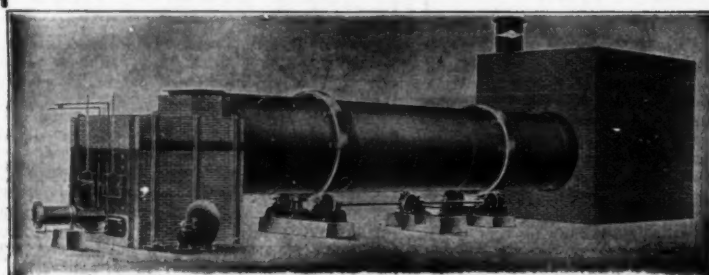
Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@ 7
Tallow.....	3½	@ 3½
Cow, per cwt.....	15	@ 15
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@ 65
Kips.....	13	@ 13

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47 PACKING COMPANIES
are now using
**BREWERS & PACKERS
SPECIAL ENAMEL**
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and just as Washable
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Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
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68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	13 @ 13 1/4
Good native steers	12 1/4 @ 13
Native steers, medium	12 @ 12
Heifers, good	11 1/2 @ 12
Cows	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	11 @ 11 1/4
Fore Quarters, choice	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4

Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chunks	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Steer Chunks	11 @ 11 1/4
Boneless Chunks	12 @ 12
Medium Plates	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Steer Plates	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Cow rounds	11 @ 11
Steer Rounds	13 @ 13 1/4
Cow Loins	12 @ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	17 @ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	30 @ 30
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	21 @ 21
Strip Loins	14 @ 14
Sirloin Butts	15 @ 15
Shoulder Clods	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Rolls	15 @ 15
Rump Butts	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Trimnings	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Shank	7 @ 7
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	10 1/4 @ 11
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11 @ 11
Steer Ribs, Light	14 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Steer Ribs, Heavy	15 @ 15
Loins Ends, steer, native	16 @ 16
Loins Ends, cow	15 @ 15
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 12
Flank Steak	15 1/4 @ 15 1/4
Hind Shanks	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4

Beef Offal.	
Brains, per lb.	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Hearts	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Tongues	17 @ 17
Sweetbreads	18 @ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	9 @ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brains	6 @ 6
Kidneys, each	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass, Veal	11 1/4 @ 12
Light Carcass	13 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Good Carcass	15 @ 15 1/4
Good Saddles	17 1/4 @ 17 1/4
Medium Racks	12 @ 12
Good Racks	13 @ 13

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	7 @ 7
Sweetbreads	70 @ 70
Calf Livers	20 @ 20
Heads, each	30 @ 30

Lambs.	
Good Caul	17 1/4 @ 17 1/4
Round Dressed Lambs	19 @ 19
Saddles, Caul	19 @ 19
R. D. Lamb Racks	17 @ 17
Caul Lamb Racks	20 @ 20
R. D. Lamb Saddles	18 @ 18
Lamb Fries, per lb.	4 @ 4
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/4 @ 1 1/4

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	12 @ 12
Good Sheep	14 @ 14
Medium Saddles	14 @ 14
Good Saddles	16 @ 16
Good Racks	12 @ 12
Medium Racks	10 @ 10
Mutton Legs	15 @ 15
Mutton Loins	10 @ 10
Mutton Stew	8 @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	11 @ 11 1/4
Pork Loins	15 @ 15
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9 1/2
Tenderloins	27 @ 27
Spare Ribs	7 @ 7
Butts	12 @ 12
Hocks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Trimnings	12 @ 12
Extra Lean Trimnings	12 @ 12
Tails	8 @ 8
Snouts	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	8 @ 8
Cheek Meat	8 @ 8
Hog livers, per lb.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Neck Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	11 @ 11
Pork Hearts	5 @ 5
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 @ 4
Pork Tongues	12 @ 12
Slip Bones	5 @ 5
Tail Bones	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Brains	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Backfat	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hams	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Calas	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Belilles	17 @ 17
Shoulders	11 @ 11

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	10 @ 10
Choice Bologna	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4

Frankfurters	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Liver, with beef and pork	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Tongue	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Minced Sausage	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
New England Sausage	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	14 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Special Compressed Ham	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Berliner Sausage	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Oxford Butts in casings	16 @ 16
Polish Sausage	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Garlic Sausage	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Country Smoked Sausage	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Farm Sausage	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Pork Sausage, short link	12 @ 12
Boneless lean butts in casings	21 1/4 @ 21 1/4
Luncheon Roll	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Delicatessen Loaf	10 @ 10
Jellied Roll	18 1/4 @ 18 1/4

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	23 @ 23
German Salami (new)	27 @ 27
Italian Salami (new goods)	17 1/4 @ 17 1/4
Holsteiner	15 @ 15
Mettwurst	20 1/4 @ 20 1/4
Farmer	20 1/4 @ 20 1/4

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.35 @ 1.35
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 2.20
Pork link, kits	1.70 @ 1.70
Pork links, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.50 @ 2.50
Polish sausage, kits	1.80 @ 1.80
Polish sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.60 @ 2.60
Frankfurts, kits	1.80 @ 1.80
Frankfurts, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.65 @ 2.65
Blood Sausage, kits	1.55 @ 1.55
Blood Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 2.20
Liver Sausage, kits	1.55 @ 1.55
Liver Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 2.20
Head Cheese, kits	1.55 @ 1.55
Head Cheese, 1/4 @ 1/4	2.20 @ 2.20

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	8.75 @ 8.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.75 @ 8.75
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	11.25 @ 11.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	20.00 @ 20.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50 @ 15.50
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	40.00 @ 40.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$2.25
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.25 @ 4.25
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50 @ 14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50 @ 41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.00 @ 2.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.00 @ 5.00
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	9.50 @ 9.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	17.75 @ 17.75

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	23.00 @ 23.00
Plate Beef	22.00 @ 22.00
Prime Mess Beef	23.00 @ 23.00
Mess Beef	22.00 @ 22.00
Recd Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	25.00 @ 25.00
Mess Pork, old	19.25 @ 19.25
Clear Fat Backs	22.00 @ 22.00
Family Back Pork	23.50 @ 23.50
Bean Pork	16.50 @ 16.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Pure lard	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Lard, compound	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15 1/4 @ 22
cago	10 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 @ 22 1/4
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16 @ 22 1/4
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/2 @ 15 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	12 @ 12
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Extra Short Clears	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Extra Short Ribs	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
D. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 22 avg.	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Butts	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Bacon meats, 1 1/4 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	16 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	16 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Skinned Hams	16 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 @ 12
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg. and strip, 5 @ 8 avg.	16 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	19 1/4 @ 19 1/4

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, 4 @ 6 avg.	12 @ 12
Dried Beef Sets	21 1/4 @ 21 1/4
Dried Beef Insides	25 1/4 @ 25 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	25 1/4 @ 25 1/4
Dried Beef Outlets	19 1/4 @ 19 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams	23 @ 23
Smoked Boiled Hams	24 @ 24
Boiled Calas	17 @ 17
Cooked Loin Rolls	24 @ 24
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	17 @ 17

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set	19 @ 19
Export Rounds	25 @ 25
Middles, per set	62 @ 62
Beef bungs, per piece	22 1/4 @ 22 1/4
Beef wensands	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	85 @ 85
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	80 @ 80
Hog casings, free of salt	70 @ 70
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large, mediums	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Hog bungs, prime	6 @ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	3 @ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	60 @ 60
Imported medium sheep casings	21.00 @ 22.00
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.35 @ 2.40
Hoof meal, per unit	2.10 @ 2.25
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.00 @ 2.15
Ground tankage, 12%	2.25 @ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.25 @ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.20 @ 2.20 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.00 @ 2.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	18.00 @ 18.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.00 @ 22.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	175.00 @ 200.00
Horns, black, per ton	22.00 @ 24.00
Horns, striped, per ton	25.00 @ 28.00
Horns, white, per ton	33.00 @ 35.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	68.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 27.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Prime steam, loose	8.15 @ 8.15
Leaf	8.25 @ 8.25
Compound	7 @ 7
Neutral lard	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 @ 8 1/4
Tallow	nom @ 7
Grease, yellow	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Grease, A white	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	10 @ 10 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Oleo stock	8 @ 9
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	5 @ 5.10

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/4 @ 7
Prime city	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Prime country	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' prime	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 1	6 @ 6
Packers' No. 2	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
White, "A"	6 @ 6 1/4
White, "B"	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Bone	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Crackling	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
House	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Yellow	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Brown	4 @ 4 1/4
Glue Stock	5 @ 5 1/4
Garbage grease	nom @ 4
Glycerine, C. F.	22 @ 22
Glycerine, dynamite	21 @ 22
Glycerine, crude soap	14 1/2 @ 15
Glycerine, candle	13 @ 16

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	44 1/2 @ 45
P. S. Y., soap grade	44 @ 44 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn.	62 @ 65 f. a. 2% @ 2%
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	4% @ 1.50

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	90 @ 92 1/2
Oak pork barrels	92 1/2 @ 95 nom
Lard tierces	1.15 @ 1.17 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	17 @ 17 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Borax	4% @ 5%
Sugar	
White, clarified	5% @ 5%
Plantation, granulated	5% @ 5%
Yellow, clarified	5% @ 5%
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25 @ 2.25
Ashton, car lots	2.00 @ 2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
English packing, car lots	1.25 @ 1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40 @ 1.40

Retail Section

MEAT MARKET ARCHITECTURE

Some Ideas on the Proper Planning of Meat Shops

Written for The National Provisioner by A. C. Schueren.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the tenth of a series of articles dealing with the architecture and fitting up of retail meat markets, written for The National Provisioner by an expert in this line, who is both a practical retail butcher and a draughtsman. Retail butchers who desire to bring their markets up to date should be able to get some excellent ideas from these articles.]

The plan illustrated on the opposite page shows a good-sized retail market, 27 feet in width and 48 feet in length. It is located on a very busy street, and adjoins a grocery store, which is connected by a door from the market. On account of its location considerable attention was paid to the effort to get as much display in front of the purchaser as possible, both in windows and counters.

The windows, which are large, have a 3 x 6 glazed tile base, with blue border, and in the meat window three nickel-plated racks are provided for the display of meats. The vegetable window cannot fail to attract attention, as part of the vegetable stand is built in it, and is filled with fruits in season, arranged very attractively.

Upon entering the store the customer notices at once the fine meat display on that part of the counter which faces the street. This section and the end part of the wall case have an entire glass front, and as both are refrigerated, a nice display can at all times be kept in them. As the windows are of low construction, anybody standing on the outside can see this display.

The entire counter is about 40 feet in length, and is equipped with 12 x 15 inch counter glass protection, with nickel-plated brackets. The coil container has an opalite top, 8 inches wide and seven-eighths of an inch thick, so that packages can be wrapped up on it. As shown in the drawing, the counter is also equipped with two large porcelain pans about 6 inches deep for corned beef.

In the rear of the counter is the wall case, which is 11 feet high. It is cooled by mechanical refrigeration, the coils and brine tanks being located overhead in the coil loft.

In this particular market this wall case proved to be of great value, as a large cash business was done. If larger or different pieces of meat were required, it was not necessary to run into the cooler each time. The corned beef box is located between the wall case and meat cooler.

On the opposite side the vegetable stand and office are located. The large entrance to the adjoining grocery store is in the rear of the office.

Layout of the Refrigerators.

The background of the store is formed by the refrigerators, which are connected by a partition of the same design as the coolers. The meat refrigerator is 12 x 8 x 11 feet high, and the rear door is provided to receive the meats, which are delivered in the rear. No deliveries or orders are brought in or taken out of the front door.

The insulation of the meat cooler consists of two layers of pure sheet cork, laid in

hot asphalt, which is a very economical insulation. Although the cost may appear high, it will soon pay for itself in the saving of power on the ice machine. Or if ice is used the great amount saved will soon offset the additional initial cost. The vegetable refrigerator and the wall case have a 3-inch sheet cork insulation, as the temperature need not be as low as in the other cooler.

This is a very efficient and practical market plan. It has worked out well in practice, and no changes have been necessary. The proprietor of the shop is much pleased with this lay-out.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Smith Brothers have purchased the stock of H. L. Bower, 816 Croghan street, Fremont, Ohio.

J. H. Foley has purchased the Ideal Market on Holden street, North Adams, Mass.

W. C. Dunham, of Newton Upper Falls, has opened a meat market and provision store in the Dow Block, Newton Centre, Mass.

Joseph Rhault, Leicester, Mass., has gone out of the meat business.

Davis & Smith, of Westfield, Mass., have gone into bankruptcy.

Robert McClellan has opened a meat market on West Front street, Allentown, Pa.

Fred Humble has purchased the meat market at 1946 Northwestern avenue, Racine, Wis.

C. A. Marlow has purchased the meat market of H. A. Seargeant at Blair boulevard and Eighth avenue, Eugene, Ore.

P. H. Kern has opened a sanitary meat market at Lehigh and Union streets, Allentown, Pa.

John Klein's butcher shop at Holmdel, N. J., has been closed.

Thomas McGuigan's market at Canton, Mass., has been damaged by fire.

John Lewis has moved his meat market at Spokane, Wash., from Main and Wall to the Washington Market.

Bowen & Morgan have added a meat department to their store at Ford, Wash.

Thompson & Roetger have succeeded to the meat business of Thompson & Bluerock at Sumner, Wash.

Hanson & Ogle have engaged in the meat business at Waterville, Waah.

H. Scheldrup has engaged in the meat business at Orting, Wash.

C. M. Townsend, of Nashville, has purchased the meat market at Sawyer, Kan., and will continue its operation.

A. W. Lamb has purchased the Stucky meat market at Plainville, Kan.

F. P. Radliff has engaged in the meat business at Altoona, Kan.

V. S. Komulainen has sold his dry goods stock at New York Mills, Minn., and will handle meats and groceries.

J. T. Perkins has purchased the butcher shop of Chris Knapp at Downs, Kan.

Blaine Holland has purchased the butcher shop of Hugh Rankin at Lancaster, Kan.

Doc. Hockett has purchased the butcher shop in Mt. Hope, Kan.

J. W. Schneider has purchased the New Palace Meat Market at Ewing, Neb.

Grover Hansen has been succeeded in the meat business at Upland, Neb., by Fred Perle.

Mose Plaut has disposed of his meat business in Ionia, and opened a market in Portland, Mich.

G. T. Beyers has opened a butcher shop on the corner of Third and Bluff streets, Marquette, Mich.

Chas. Dudley has engaged in the meat business in Metamora, Mich.

Lewis Lewinstein, proprietor of the Central Meat Market, Marquette, Mich., was recently married to Miss Helen Leit.

T. G. Stacey & Son have engaged in the meat business at Port Huron, Mich.

Walter Gabrysiak has purchased the meat business, which has been conducted at Alpena, Mich., for forty-four years by T. G. Stacey.

John Jireck is building an addition to his butcher shop at Geddes, S. D.

KEEPING FISH IN A SMALL SHOP.

A number of butchers who carry fish as a regular article of sale in their markets find considerable trouble in carrying their surplus stock from day to day in proper condition. It is impossible to just place it in the ice-box, as it has a penetrating odor that will rapidly attach itself to the meat stored therein, making it unsalable. The odor will also stay in the box for days, requiring strenuous methods to get rid of it entirely.

For butchers who carry a small stock that would not justify the construction of a separate box the following plan is a feasible one: Procure a tightly constructed box, of wood, and have the inside lined with metal, so that it will be thoroughly water-tight. Scald it out before using, making sure that it is absolutely clean. Cover the bottom with a thick layer of chopped ice, chopped a bit finer than that which you use for poultry, and pack a layer of fish in, backs down.

Fill the box with alternate layers of ice and fish, the last layer being packed with backs up. Cover the top with another thick layer of crushed ice and close tightly. Wrap some heavy material about the box when full. This will keep fish in first-class condition for several days.—Canadian Retail Grocer.

MOTOR TRUCKS STAND LONG USAGE.

A fleet of five Kissel-Kar trucks have been driven more than 50,000 miles each in the service of Alexander H. Revell & Co., furniture dealers of Chicago. They are still in fine running condition, despite the fact that they are submitted to the hardest kind of road work, both urban and suburban.

MEAT INSPECTION AND SANITATION.

(Continued from page 16.)

tity of meat, while, on the other hand, the Department has been publicly criticised for not condemning all carcasses and parts of carcasses found even slightly diseased. To obtain the best scientific knowledge available as to the right point to draw the line, Secretary Wilson in 1907 appointed a committee of the foremost pathologists and hygienists to study and report on the meat inspection regulations as drawn up by the Department. These eminent scientists endorsed many of

the regulations without comment and outlined certain rules for the disposition of meats, which have since been adopted.

Until recently no provision was made for a second grade product from animals affected locally and only slightly diseased, as is common in Europe. The new regulations which went into effect in November, 1914, however, permit the use of the wholesome portions of such meat when thoroughly sterilized and properly labeled. This provision is expected to add considerably to the amount of meat available for food purposes.

The imperative need of meat inspection has been recognized by most foreign countries, and is shown by experiments regarding the danger to man from the consumption of meat from tuberculosis animals and by the poisoning resulting from eating meat that is diseased. An exhibit of specimens of diseased organs and parts of carcasses that are daily condemned by government veterinary inspectors can not but interest the layman and impress him with the value of the work.

Government inspection of meat is then a public necessity and has three important functions.

First—To protect the consumer from tainted and diseased meats.

Second—To insure proper sanitary conditions and cleanly conduct of operations.

Third—To prevent adulteration and fraudulent labeling.

Efficiency of the Inspection.

That the service is performing these functions effectively and deserves the confidence of the public is evidenced by the report of Prof. Wm. T. Sedgwick, who was appointed by Secretary Houston in 1913 to investigate the Federal meat inspection service in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The following quotation is taken from the final sentences of his report:

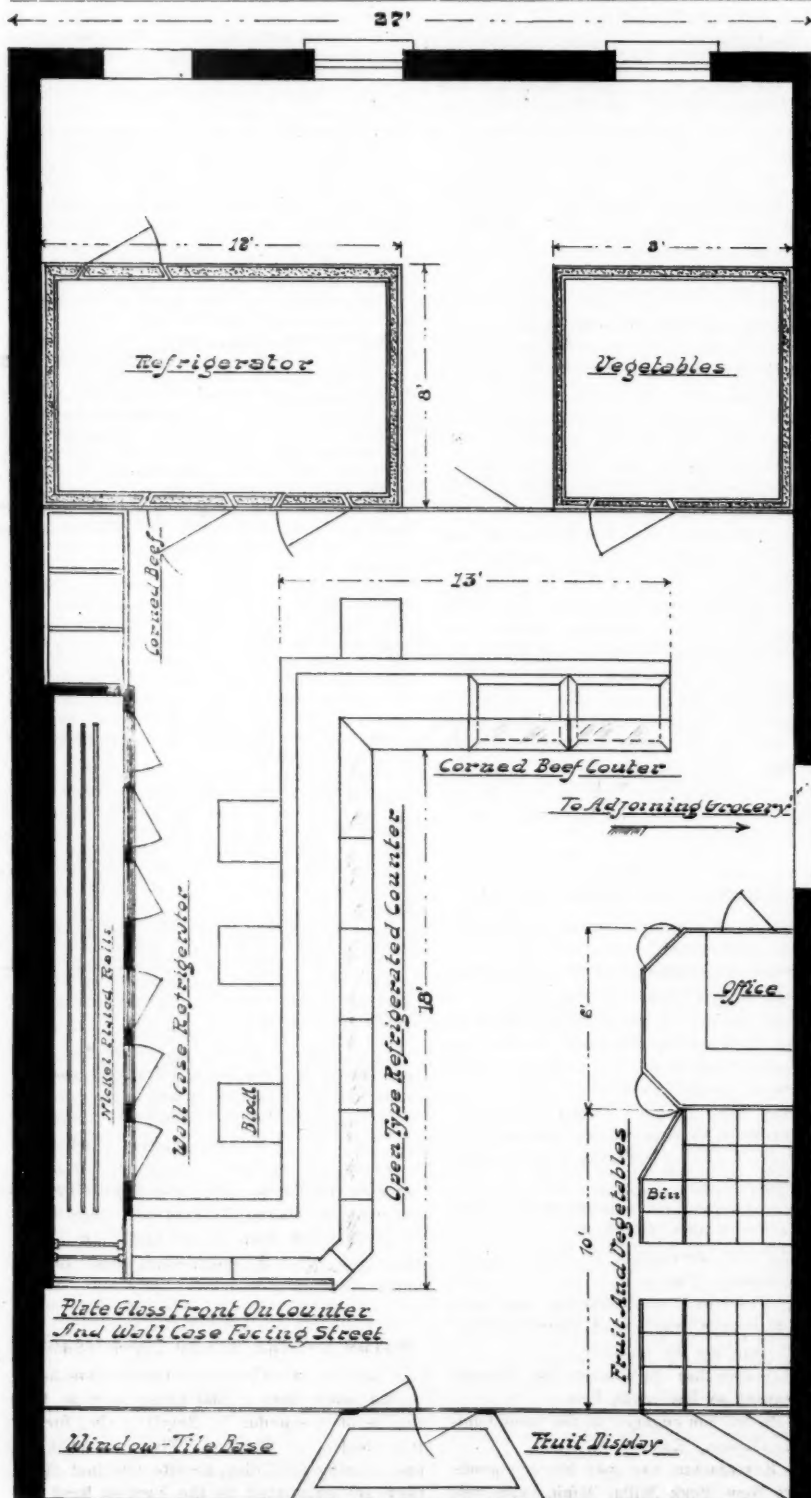
"In conclusion I may say that, cut short by illness as my investigation of the meat inspection service has been, I am, nevertheless, deeply impressed with its excellence, its usefulness and its efficiency. It is everywhere admitted, I think, that the United States meat inspection is far superior to any provided by the States, and that these constantly look to it as a model toward which they are striving."

We may now pass from a consideration of the actual work of inspection and of the personnel of the force that conducts it, to a survey of the sanitary conditions under which meats are prepared in Government inspected packinghouses.

Some of the conditions that obtained previous to the passage of the present law are described by Mr. Charles P. Neill and Mr. James B. Reynolds in their report to President Roosevelt in 1906. They found a general lack of cleanliness in the handling of meats and products, poor ventilation and lighting, inadequate toilet conveniences and other sanitary defects. This report was an important factor in bringing about legislation which has made it possible to correct these conditions.

Regulation No. 8 of Bureau of Animal Industry Order 211, entitled "Regulations Governing the Meat Inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture," contains the sanitary regulations which the law authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe. They are designed to be broad in their application and include, among other things, provisions for a pure water supply, abundant light and ventilation, efficient drainage, proper structural conditions, exclusion of odors from edible products departments, adequate sanitary conveniences, sanitary equipment and the cleanly conduct of operations. Any failure of the establishment to meet the regulations is reported upon weekly by the under inspectors to the inspector in charge, who transmits a monthly sanitary report to Washington.

(To be continued.)



PLAN OF RETAIL MARKET DESCRIBED ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

New York Section

J. P. Moon, of the Swift executive staff at Chicago, was in New York during the week.

William Kelly, beef salesman for Swift & Company at the Westchester Market branch, is in the West on a vacation trip.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending July 3, 1915, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 12.85 cents; imported beef, 11.76 cents per pound.

John W. Cook, who has been in charge of the produce department of Armour & Company's branch at Greenwich and Duane streets for the past year, has resigned and started for the Pacific Coast. Mr. Cook decided to go back to his old home in Seattle.

The Green Stores Corporation has been formed in New York City to conduct a general provision business, with a capital stock of \$13,000. The incorporators are A. F. Muhlbacher, 115 West Forty-second street; Robert Jablin and P. E. Greenfield, all of New York.

Judge L. Hand in the United States court has confirmed a composition of John T. Bauer, dealer in meat and provisions at 1070 Third avenue, with creditors. Henry B. Singer, the trustee, states that the composition was 20 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were \$66,653.

M. L. Aiken has been made manager of the S. & S. Company's produce department for the New York territory, succeeding F. A. McGrail. Mr. Aiken is a trade veteran. He was with the G. F. and E. C. Swift branch of Swift & Company in New England from 1902 to 1914, and for the past year has been with Chamberlain & Company, Inc., of Boston.

Relatives of J. Henry Wahlen, wholesale provision dealer, who disappeared from his home, at 811 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, on June 23, have appealed to the police of that borough to find the missing man, who is said to be a victim of amnesia attacks. So far as is known, Mr. Wahlen was in good spirits at the time he disappeared. He is thirty-seven years old, five feet five inches in height, with sandy hair and blue eyes.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending July 3, 1915, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 2,660 lbs.; Brooklyn, 9,745 lbs.; Queens, 15 lbs.; total, 12,420 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 9,422 lbs.; Brooklyn, 62 lbs.; total, 9,484 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 8,167 lbs.; Brooklyn, 50 lbs.; total, 8,217 lbs.

The annual picnic of the United Master Butchers of America, Gramercy Branch, will be held August 1 at Ulmer Park. John V. Valk is chairman of the committee. The afternoon will be devoted to athletic games. The feature will be a baseball game for a sil-

ver cup. Other events will be a 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, sack race, three-legged race, potato race, greased pig contest and bowling. The committee in charge consists of John Valk, chairman; Charles Franchini, Joseph Di Santi and S. J. Oderno. The athletic committee is Andrew Bopp, J. Weinburger, A. Calabria, W. Kramer, J. A. Vetti and Charles Guthmuller.

On the complaint of Robert Plaut, a wholesale butcher at No. 325 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, who said he was the victim of a "badger game," Joseph Levine, of the New York Fire Detective Bureau, who lives at 1834 Bergen street, Brooklyn, was held in \$5,000 bail on a charge of extortion by Magistrate Geismar, in the Manhattan avenue police court, Brooklyn. In his complaint, Mr. Plaut said that he owned considerable real estate in Bay Ridge, and made his home in Arverne. He said that in April he was called on the telephone by Mrs. Rachel Gutkowitz, of No. 1210 Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn, and told that she had a prospective purchaser for a parcel of real estate. In response he went to Mrs. Gutkowitz's home in his automobile to talk over the sale, and when he was there two men rushed in. Mr. Plaut several days later was served with papers in a \$10,000 suit brought by Mrs. Gutkowitz's husband. Several days ago Mr. Plaut went to Police Commissioner Woods and told him that Levine had threatened to have a story affecting him and Mrs. Gutkowitz published unless he paid \$250. The police say it was arranged for Levine to meet Mr. Plaut in the latter's office. Detectives Biene and McQuade secreted themselves in the office and said they saw Mr. Plaut pass Levine \$60. They asserted the \$60 in marked money was taken from Levine, and he was locked up in the Stagg street police station in default of bail.

REFRIGERATING PLANT RULES.

Rules for the regulation of refrigerating machinery, prepared by members of the City Fire Prevention Bureau of New York City, with the co-operation of a committee of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, have been adopted by the Board of Aldermen and incorporated in the city ordinances as an amendment, as follows:

Section 216. Permits. Except as herein-after provided in this article, it shall be unlawful to operate within the city any plant producing refrigeration by means of gases under pressure in connection with cold storage plants, breweries, ice manufactories, hotels, restaurants or other places, without a permit.

Section 217. Refrigerating Plants. 1. Construction. Each refrigerating plant shall be equipped with an emergency pipe or pipes by which, in case of accident, the gas under pressure can be discharged by a valve which can be opened both inside and outside the refrigerating plant into water, or brought into contact with sufficient water to absorb and carry off all gases so discharged. At the discretion of the fire commissioner the emergency pipe or pipes may conduct the gases to a point at least 10 feet above the roofs of adjacent buildings into the open air.

2. Safety devices. All refrigerating machines shall be equipped with automatic

safety devices, which discharges at 300 pounds pressure to the square inch for ammonia, 1,400 pounds pressure to the square inch for carbon dioxide, 100 pounds pressure to the square inch for sulphur dioxide, and 100 pounds pressure to the square inch for ethyl chloride into the emergency pipes required by the preceding section or into the low pressure side.

3. Exits. In refrigerating plants built and erected after July 1, 1915, every room containing pipes carrying a refrigerating chemical under pressure exceeding 40 pounds per square inch for ethyl chloride, 60 pounds for sulphur dioxide, 100 pounds for ammonia and 500 pounds for carbon dioxide, and which by accident may become filled with the gases generated by said chemicals, shall have an exit to the open air direct or by means of stairway or to a room or hall from which said gases can be excluded. Other refrigerating plants shall be provided with such means of exit as the fire commissioner may prescribe. Rooms which contain only liquid supply pipe to the refrigerator coils are not included within the meaning of this section.

Section 218. Pressure. The maximum pressure allowed in refrigerating machines shall not exceed 300 pounds for ammonia, 1,400 pounds for carbon dioxide, 100 pounds for sulphur dioxide and 100 pounds for ethyl chloride to the square inch. All pipes used for refrigerating purposes shall stand a hydrostatic test of at least double the maximum pressure per square inch specified in this section. All fittings must be guaranteed to stand a pressure of at least three times the maximum pressure per square inch specified in this chapter.

Section 219. Lights. No room containing refrigerating condensers or compressors of ammonia or ethyl chloride under pressure shall have in it any open flame, arc light or direct opening into the boiler room; but an internal combustion engine may be located therein, which may be started in the usual manner. There shall be a fire wall between such room and the boiler room, equipped with a self-closing door.

Section 220. Precautions. 1. Helmets or respirators. In such large refrigerating plants as may be designated by the fire commissioner there shall be kept, fit and available for use, suitable helmets or respirators which shall permit the wearer to reach, without suffocation, any part of the refrigerating system.

2. Pipes to be designated. In all refrigerating plants the pipes in the engine room shall have conspicuous signs displayed at proper places designating in easily legible letters the name of the refrigerating chemical contained therein.

3. Rules. In all refrigerating plants there shall be posted several copies of a brief set of rules satisfactory to the fire commissioner, directing all employees as to their duties in case of fire, or other emergencies. Employers shall be responsible for the proper drill of all employees in such emergency duties.

4. Supervision. No refrigerating machine of over three tons refrigerating capacity shall be operated unless under the charge of a person holding a certificate of fitness from the fire commissioner.

Section 221. Exemptions. 1. Surplus storage. Refrigerating plants may store a surplus stock of the refrigerating chemical of two cylinders or, if necessary, a quantity not to exceed 10 per cent. of the charge of the plant. No cylinders containing gas under pressure shall be stored in the boiler room.

2. Refrigerating machines of less than three tons capacity. The fire commissioner may exempt from the provisions of this article refrigerating machines of less than three tons refrigerating capacity, provided a certificate of approval has been issued for such machine.

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

As in past fifteen years

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 32.)

for the country run of stock with rejected pigs and glues out at half price. No. 1 pigskin strips were quiet all week, but are quoted down to 8@9c. for business based on sales of other grades. No. 2's sold freely at 6c. and No. 3's went at 4@5c. as to variety. More sales are contemplated as the week closes, at the same or easier rates.

SHEEP PELTS.—A fair amount of business continues in all varieties of sheepskins. Pullers are enabled to pay asking rates owing to the strength in pulled wools. Pulling skins are not in large supply and the best of them bring fancy prices. The slaughter of sheep in all markets is showing a marked increase. Packer shearlings sold at 72½c. for straight run and as high as 80c. is asked for heavy skins with short woolled out at 50@55c. Spring lambs last sold at 95c. and now \$1 is talked. Country wool skins are about all gone, but what few are left bring up to \$2.25 for heavy stock. Country shearlings and spring lambs bring 50@70c. average as to quality; dry western pelts are firm at 18@19c. paid and asked on further business; outside for the best Montana descriptions.

Kansas City.

The trading for the week will figure up somewhere around 80,000 to 90,000 hides, although some reports are including in this week's report quite a lot of trading that we reported last week. The situation is exceedingly strong, all along the line, and most packers are not disposed to offer July hides ahead at the moment, as they seem to be in a quandary as to just how much tanners will stand for, but the general impression seems to be that July hides will probably be obtainable somewhere around 26c. for native steers, 25@25½c. for native cows, while branded hides are likely to bring 23c. heavy

Texas, and butt brands, 22½c. for light Texas, 22c. for extreme Texas, Colorados and branded cows. Native bulls around 21c. for July-August, and branded bulls 18c. for June-July light average Southern points. Native steers sold to the extent of about 30,000 all told, varying in prices from 23½c. for Aprils, 25c. for June, including early July, 25½c. for July and early August, in fact one packer claims to have sold two or three cars of straight June at 25½c. There are a few Junes still for sale at 25½c. and Julys probably obtainable about 26c. Total trading around 30,000 to 35,000 butt brands on basis of 21½c. April-May, and 22½c. for June and July, although some earlier salting were sold on basis, we understand, at 19½c. February-March, 20½c. April and 21c. for May. No trading reported in Texas steers, as packers are practically all cleaned up to July 1. It is rumored there is a big inquiry for this selection, and while buyers think packers will probably accept 23c., 22½c. and 22c. for Julys, none of the packers are actually offering Julys at these prices; in fact, they are not naming prices at present. Some 15,000 to 20,000 Colorados were sold, the bulk of them being earlier stock, on basis of 19½c. February-March, and 20c. for Aprils, although several cars of June salting brought 21½c. and more are being offered at this basis, although Julys are nominally quoted at 22c. The only trading in heavy native cows was two cars of May-Junes at 24c., as the market is closely sold up. There are a few April-Mays being offered at 23½c. but late June-Julys are strongly held at 25@25½c. No trading reported, in light native cows, and are practically in the same position as heavy cows. Branded cows very closely sold up, and slaughter extremely limited, as the Western range cattle raisers seem to be holding back their cow stock for breeding purposes. Nominally quoted at 22c. for July and practically all cleaned up previous to July 1. Several packers sold native bulls to January 1, and those having July-August are inclined to talk 21c., as the last trading was 21½c. There are several lots of winter and spring heavy average branded bulls freely offered at 16½c. without takers, but light average Ft. Worth June-July hides are strongly held at 18c.

Boston.

The market continues firm, but quiet. The holiday season naturally tends to slow up the trade and besides this Eastern tanners' ideas are still far below shippers' asking prices. Tanners in the West are more willing to buy, and therefore are taking up the offerings. Ohio buffs are quoted from 19½@21c. with occasional lots held at 1½c. higher. A bid of 21c. has been refused for Ohio extremes, and shippers are holding up to 22c. The Southern market continues firm, but with little activity. Far Southern are held from 17@18c., with Northern and abattoirs at 19@20c. The calfskin market continues firm with a little better demand, and prices strengthening. There are very few skins being offered and the holders of these are very firm in their views. Deacons are avail-

able at \$1; 5 to 7 are quoted around \$1.45, and some sales have been made at this price; 7 to 9 are quoted at \$1.95@2, sales being made at both figures according to quality; 9 to 12 bring \$2.40. The foreign market is quoted with offerings light, and there continues to be considerable trouble in getting the skins shipped.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Business on dry hides was on an active scale for the past week. The present market basis is 30c. for Bogotas and Orinocos and 28c. for Central American descriptions. Some of the importers holding strongly one cent above these prices, but tanners do not touch these lots.

WET SALTED HIDES.—A very firm tendency prevails for imported wet salted hides. Mexicans are quoted at a range from 17@18c., as to quality; Havanas, 18@18½c.; frigorificos reached for La Blancas 22½c., with sellers now asking above 23c. for future trade.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The packer hide market is very strong, but was rather quiet as far as concerns selling within the period under review. Lack of trading is mainly due to the fact that the supplies of current hides are pretty well cleaned up. Sales of the week were: 1 car native steers (New Jersey plant) May and early June kill at 23½c.; 2 cars bulls (Brooklyn) May and June kill at 19c.; further about 1,500 small packer hides at 21c. flat. Tanners were interested in spreadies, butt branded and native steers. Spreadies are quoted 27c. and one packer asking 28c., but tanners seem not to be ready to go up to the last selling price of 27c., pretending that they cannot afford to pay that price, or would have to suffer a loss. Native steers are quoted up to 26c. for July hides; cows 25c. asked. Butts cleaned up at 21½c. for June's recently.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is strong in line with packer and small packer hides. Trading was quiet, as tanners are wanting mainly the number one, short-haired hides which are held at extremely high figures; sellers ask 20@21c. for hides 25 lbs. and up, as to the percentage of hair. Small lots have sold recently at up to 19c. selected for best available hides.

CALFSKINS.—Increased inquiry for light weight skins resulted in a sale of 5@7-lb. skins, about 15,000 moving at \$1.65, a tanner selling this lot. General market is quoted at \$1.65, \$2.25 and \$2.65 firmly asked with renewed inquiry for heavies at last sale price of \$2.60. Several small lots city kip skins, 12@17 lbs., totaling about 2,000, sold at \$3.40 @3.50.



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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	\$8.35@10.00
Poor to fair steers	7.25@8.25
Oxen and stags	6.00@8.50
Bulls	5.25@7.35
Cows	3.75@7.50
Heifers	3.50@8.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, fair, per 100 lbs.	9.00@12.00
Live veal, calves, skim milk	@6.50
Live calves, mixed, per 100 lbs.	@6.50
Live veal, calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	7.50@8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to choice	8.50@10.40
Live lambs, yearlings	@6.50
Live sheep, wethers	@8.55
Live sheep, ewes	4.00@5.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@8.20
Hogs, medium	@8.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@8.35
Pigs	@8.35
Roughs	6.75@7.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	14½@15
Choice native light	14½@15
Native, common to fair	13½@14

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@14
Choice native light	@14½
Native, common to fair	@13½
Choice Western, heavy	@13½
Choice Western, light	@13½
Common to fair Texas	@12½
Good to choice helters	@14
Common to fair helters	@13
Choice cows	@12½
Common to fair cows	@11½
Fleshy Bologna bulls	@11½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@16½	@17
No. 2 ribs	@15	@16
No. 3 ribs	@14	@15
No. 1 loins	@16½	@17
No. 2 loins	@15	@16
No. 3 loins	@14	@15
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@15½	@16½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@15	@16
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@14½	@15
No. 1 rounds	@14	@14
No. 2 rounds	@13	@13½
No. 3 rounds	@12½	@13
No. 1 chucks	@13	@14
No. 2 chucks	@12	@13½
No. 3 chucks	@10½	@13

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@18
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@16½
Western calves, choice	@16½
Western calves, fair to good	@15
Grassers and buttermilks	@14

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@10½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@11
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@11½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@11½
Pigs	@12½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@18
Lambs, choice	@17
Lambs, good	@16
Lambs, medium to good	@15
Sheep, choice	@14
Sheep, medium to good	@13
Sheep, culls	@11

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@17
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@16½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@16½
Smoked picnics, light	@13
Smoked picnics, heavy	@12

Smoked shoulders	@12
Smoked bacon, boneless	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@17
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@22
Pickled bellies, heavy	@14

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@18
Fresh pork loins, Western	14 @16½
Frozen pork loins	12½ @15½
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@22
Shoulders, city	@13
Shoulders, Western	@12
Butts, regular	@13
Butts, boneless	@15½
Fresh hams, city	@17
Fresh hams, Western	@15
Fresh picnic hams	@10

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	
per 100 pcs.	\$70.00@75.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	60.00@65.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@40.00
White hoofs, per ton	65.00@70.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.	@75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	11 @13c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	10 @11c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	55 @60c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	@12c.	a piece
Mutton kidneys	@10c.	a piece
Livers, beef	10 @12½c.	a pound
Oxtails	9 @10c.	a piece
Hearts, beef	7 @8c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	30 @40c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	@10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@12½c.	a pound
Blade meat	@12½c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@3
Suet, fresh and heavy	@5½
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @85

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium per bundle	@80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	@30
Hog, American, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@19
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@26
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@23
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@65
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@62
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	@6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	@3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	21	23
Pepper, Sing., black	14½	16½
Pepper, Penang, white	20	22
Pepper, red	21	24
Allspice	5	7
Cinnamon	18	20
Coriander	4½	6½
Cloves	19	22
Ginger	14	17
Mace	62	64

SALTPETRE.

Crude	—@—
Refined	17½@18½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@24
No. 2 skins	@22
No. 3 skins	@13
Branded skins	@17
Ticky skins	@17
No. 1 B. M. skins	@21
No. 2 B. M. skins	@19
No. 1, 12½-14	@2.70
No. 2, 12½-14	@2.50
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@3.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@2.25
No. 1 B. M. kips	@2.25
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.75
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.50
Branded kips	@2.05
Heavy branded kips	@2.20
Ticky kips	@2.20
Heavy ticky kips	@2.55

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@17½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@16
Fowl—bls.—	
Western dry-pkd., 4-4½ lbs.	@16
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best	@15½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	.11 @12
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.	@3.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers, nearby choice	.22 @23
Fowls	.15½ @16
Roosters, old	@11
Ducks, L. I. Spring	@18½
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms	.11 @12
Geese, per lb.	@11

BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (83 score)	.27 @28
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	.28½ @29
Creamery, Firsts	.26 @27½
Process, Extras	.24 @24½
Process, Firsts	.22½ @23

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.22 @23
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	.20 @21
Fresh gathered, firsts	.18½ @19½
Fresh gathered, seconds	.16½ @18
Fresh dirties, No. 1	.15 @16
Fresh chex, good to choice	.15 @15½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@24.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@30.00
Dried blood, high grade	@2.65
Nitrate of soda—spot	@2.35
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	2.60 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	nom@3.10 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	
Lime	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	nom@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@3.50
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	@3.50

